

Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34.

Wednesday, May 21, 1823.

No. 1720.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodosius Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

vs.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 23d Instant, will be continued the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued in the above cause) at the said Defendants Shop in the Fort.

COMMON Fowling Pieces, Gunpowder, Candles, Souchong, Powchong, and Hyson Tea, Medicine Chests, Abbott's Beer, London Particular Madeira, in Pipe, half Pipe, and Bottle, Brandy in Punchoon, and Bottle, Red and White Aena Wine, Hollands, Military and Hunting Saddles &c.

TUESDAY 27TH.

An Assortment of English and China Plate, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Epauettes, and other Military Articles, Boots and Shoes, Medicine, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationary, Mathematical Instruments, Cutlery, Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths & Towels &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

H. GRAY.

Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
21st May 1823.

TWENTY-NINTH.

Calcutta Lottery.

MR. PRINSEP has for sale on commission, a parcel of Tickets in the above Lottery at 130 Rupees each.

Bombay, 16th May 1823.

CAPTAIN CLUNES begs to acquaint the Subscribers to his Collection of Routes, that the Copies Subscribed for, may be had on application to Bhicajee Merjee and Co., Bombay, who will receive Payment for them.

Bombay, 21st May 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
THE 21ST AND 22D INSTANT
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

BEING PART OF THE

Stock in Trade

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

Messrs. Lugin & Watson,
RUSSELL'S Carpets of sizes and patterns, China Counter Boxes, Boxes for Papers, Saddlery, Steering and Hanging Compasses, Glass ware, Wyllies and Bristow's Perfumery Hats from Bicknell, Violins, Vauzandyk's Chinsura Cheroots.

Bombay, 21st May 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Saturday, the 24th Instant,

AT

Their Rooms,

AN Invoice of Fashionable Plated Ware with Silver Edges.

VIZ.

Coffee Pots, Tea do. Curry Dishes, Candlesticks, Bread Baskets, Bottle Stands, Soup Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Hot Water Plates, Muffineers, Toast Racks, Nutmeg Graters, Shade Snuffers, Egg Frames and Liquor do.

A Chest of Silk Bonnets.

Foolscap Paper, and Letter do.

ALSO.

A few Seal Skin Caps, with Gold and Silver Lace.

N. B.—The Plated Ware is open for inspection.

Bombay, May 21st 1823.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT

CAPTAIN NERAC

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

IN THE

FRENCH SHOP

IN

Nesbit's Lane,

BEHIND GOVERNMENT HOUSE

This Day (Wednesday,)

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

The Following Articles

Claret Haut Brion,
Ditto Chateau Margaux,
Ditto Montferrant in Cask, 58 Gallons,
Ditto Medoc half Cask, 29 Do.
Trimmings Artificial Flowers,
Ribbons, Gloves, Velvet,
Elegant Gowns, Scarfs, Silk,
Satin, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st May 1823.

For Freight to China,

TO SAIL IN ALL JUNE

THE SHIP



MERMAID,

C. A. HARRIS,

Commander.

FOR Particulars apply to Captain Harris, at the Office of Messrs. A. Mackintosh and Co. in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 21st May 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th May 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in reference to the General Order of the 19th October last, to extend the grant of the allowance for one Horse, as sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the following officers (not previously in receipt of this allowance) who are required to be mounted in Garrison, to have effect from the 1st instant.

The Adjutant General, and Officers of his Department.

The Quarter Master General, and Officers of his Department.

All Regimental field Officers in Command of Garrisons, Stations and Detachments.

The Military Secretary to the Governor.

The Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

The Town Major at the Presidency.

All Fort and Line Adjutants.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Wyllie of the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment N. I. to be Interpreter in Hindoostance and Quarter Master to that Battalion, in succession to Lieutenant V. F. Kennett, returned to Europe; date of appointment, 20th April 1823.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to alter the designation of the Assistant Surveyor General at this Presidency, to that of Deputy Surveyor General.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Hugh Grant, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1823.

In reference to the General Order by Government, dated the 20th February last, regarding salutes, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the salutes for Political Residents shall be fixed at 13 Guns, and that the same salutes be given to the Agent of Government at Surat, and the Commissioner in the Deccan, within their respective limits.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1823.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, in consequence of the death of Commander Frederick faithful viz.

Senior First Lieutenant R. E. Goodridge, to be a Commander, vice Faithful, deceased—Date of Rank, 22d April 1823.

Second Lieutenant Richard, Kinchant, to be a First Lieutenant, vice Goodridge, promoted.—Do. Do.

Senior Midshipman W. J. Clement, to be a Second Lieutenant, vice Kinchant, promoted.—Do. Do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council;
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt

Head Quarters: Bombay Saturday 17th May 1823

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 16th MAY, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

7th Regiment N. I.

Date of Appointment

Lieutenant William Burrows Adjutant of the 2d Batt. to be Interpreter in Hindoostance and Quarter Master to that Battalion, relinquishing the situation of Adjutant.—7th May 1823

Lieutenant Henry G. Robert to be Adjutant to the 2d Battalion vice Burrows.—do. do. do.

Lieut. Simon Clarke Spence to be Interpreter in Mahratta and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion—do. do. do.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) W. NEWNHAM Chief Sec.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 22d April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's leave of absence during the month of November last, for the periods specified against their respective names, viz.

38th Regt.—Pay Master Grant from 25th October 1822, to the 24th January 1823.

44th Regt.—Ensign Gilbert from 10th October 1822, to the 24th February 1823.

87th Regt.—Lieut. Booth from 31st October 1822, until removed to another Regiment.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 23d April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following Copy of a Memorandum dated Horse Guards, 3d October 1822, is published for the information of His Majesty's Regiments of Infantry serving in the East Indies.

Horse Guards, 3d October, 1822.

(COPY)

Memorandum for Regiments of Infantry

The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified in reference to the recent Regulation in regard to Officers Dress, that the Gorget is intended to form part of the Officer's Equipment, and to be worn on all occasions of duty hitherto established by the usages of the service.

(Signed JOHN MACDONALD,

D. A. G.

(A True Copy.)

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

41st Foot.

Lieut. F. Dickson from the 69th Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Norman who exchanges, 3d April 1823.

69th Foot.

Lieut. William Norman from the 41st Regt. to be Lieutenant, vice Dickson who exchanges, 3d April 1822.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 25th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing, and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 10th of April 1823.

69th Foot.—Lieut. W. B. Bernard.

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 26th April, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieut. T. McKenzie of the 13th Dragoons has leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for twelve months from the 31st instant.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Assistant Surgeon Bush of the 46th Regt. and Captain Cannon of the 87th, the former for twelve months from the date of embarkation to proceed to New South Wales, and the latter from the 29th of March to the 3d of May 1823, to proceed to Sea, on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

Head-Quarter. Calcutta; 28th April 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Detachment of the 38th Regt. arrived on the Ship Canton from Bombay under the command of

Lieut. Wall 24th Foot, will, with the Sanction of Government, be disembarked as soon as practicable.

Upon the arrival of the Troops off, or near Calcutta, Lieut. Wall will forward a return thereof to the Town Major of Fort William.

The Detachment upon being landed will join Lieut. Masterson's party of the 87th Regiment, and will do duty with the 44th Foot until further orders.

Lieut. Wall will be pleased to make over the accounts of the Volunteers to the Brigade Major King's Troops, and hold himself in readiness to embark for England.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 29th April 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Ruffledge of the 20th Foot who came on duty with the Detachment under Lieut. Wall from Bombay, is directed to do duty with the 44th Regiment in Fort William, until further Orders, or until he receives instructions to return to Bombay.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.

I am not now going to describe a place that has been so often visited and written upon as Goa—that venerable City of Churches! And yet I am of opinion that a picture of it in the year 1823, & one drawn but a very few years ago, might be found to differ very considerably: I mean as far as regards the manners and habits of the people. Strange it is that when British Corps used to be stationed there a few years since, their officers had so little intercourse with the Portuguese that they seem to have known scarcely any thing of them—and *Vice versa*. This may in some degree be accounted for from the circumstance of our troops having been mostly placed at the very mouth of the River—Cabo, Agoada &c. and therefore by situation very much apart from their neighbours further up.—But no doubt *John Bullish* pride chiefly caused this non-intercourse.—However so it was—and I have heard officers who had been two or three years there say they had only been up once to old Goa—through I think the sail up the river, and particularly in that direction, challenges perhaps all India for its prettiness! Now travellers Mr. Editor! generally go to a place to see it, and to add to their knowledge of the world and so forth: and tho' some are content to visit Goa for a fortnight merely with a view to regale themselves on the excellent oysters and black pomfret! nor give themselves the trouble to look about them: Yet most of late that have gone down there, particularly since the arrival of the present governor (who speaks very tolerable English having served much with our troops in the Peninsula) have contrived to become acquainted with many of the Officers families at Rebandar and Pangim, nor have regretted doing so, having met with the greatest attentions and anxious desires in every way to promote their amusements and pleasures. These *bons Catholiques* seem to consider that day best adapted to enjoyment and mirth, which we protestants (certainly guided by holy scripture) feel bound to devote, more particularly, to God's service and the care of our souls, therefore it is that the Governor and his Lady hold their weekly assemblies on the Sabbath. These exhibit a large saloon full of beauty and fashion in dress they are very particular, and yet on the part of the ladies we are much reminded of an English drawing Room while the Gentlemen, at least of the army are very much bedizen'd with lac &c. Every thing is carried on much in our own way, with the exception of supper, there being none of this, but abundance of tea and other refreshing beverages:

and they seem as fond of country (or as the dandies call them *kitchen*) dances as ourselves, here I speak as a sub! These weekly parties have been discontinued almost, if not altogether, since the disturbances in July, and the suspension and banishment of the Officers which also gave rise to parties, those banes to society, however the sprightly violin may be heard at some *casa* or other almost every evening. So much for the gaieties of Goa; which with its beautiful river, its curious and superb churches &c. &c. make it certainly worth visiting once in his life, by any man even the most incurious. I would however put my countrymen, who may be so inclined, on their guard with respect to what society they get introduced to, & particularly to avoid playing at any game for money, for they seem to have the same ideas of fair play in these things as we have in horses! And there are characters that go beyond this, at least if we may consider the *Gentleman* I am about to speak of only a sample of many; but I hope not and indeed I think not. At a card table with three or four of our Officers he had secreted some money given by one of these Officers for markers; and, on inquiry being made what had become of them, very knowingly pointed over his shoulder at another (English) Officer just leaving the room, who of course the first concluded had taken them for fun, whereas the next day *Senhor* himself was obliged to produce them! It must however have passed off as a joke (tho' something worse no doubt) or we should not have found these same Gentlemen afterwards taking a *dejeune* at *Senhor's* own house (he was a married man) where after supper some preserved fruit was introduced of which one of them ate largely, and another being about to commence upon them, a portuguese servant who stood behind his chair made a sign to him not to take any, which he obeyed: and thought he had the laugh (no laughing matter either) against his companion; who had indeed been eating laudanum with his sweets; nor did the other get off, for our worthy host seeing he did not eat the fruit actually contrived to drug his wine!! They were both nearly asleep in half an hour and one of them found this worthy's hand in his pocket! he only missed a rupee fortunately and they both had a sound sleep till 11 next day!! This was an instance of petty machiavelism that exceeds any thing I have read or heard I think. This fellow might certainly add a page or two to that entertaining book 'Gil Blas.' And would almost shine in the 'Newgate Calendar!' While I mention this (as it is indeed fit it should be known) I am happy to say there are many most worthy, honorable and hospitable people there, and families from whom I, and many others, have received continual kind attentions: and where there is indeed no fear of being cheated, or having one's pocket picked, much less of being *poisoned*!

B ——— } Your's Mr. Editor.
5th May 1823. } A DOABITE,

TO CORRESPONDENT.

L. G's. lines have been received but are too late for insertion in the paper of this week.

THE GAZETTE

B O M B A Y.

WEDNESDAY, 21st MAY 1823.

The Readers of the Gazette have been

already apprized that a change has taken place in the management of this paper. The Office which has devolved upon the present Editor is entirely new to him, and it would argue presumption only, if he were to promise any thing beyond a diligent attention to the discharge of his duties. Perhaps after all his own interest will be considered the best guarantee for the assiduity of his exertions. In the mean time it is hoped that such omissions or errors as are likely to occur in the commencement of his undertaking may be indulgently set down to the account of inexperience.

We have been favoured with the loan of English papers to the 30th December and Frankfort Journals to the 11th January, from which we have selected what appear to us the prominent Articles. The Duke of Wellington appears to have quitted Paris, simply because his negotiations were brought to a close. His Grace, we are sorry to say, is stated to have been indisposed at the time of his departure. The Courier of December 30, gives an account of a change in the French Ministry, which that paper considers the precursor of a declaration of War against Spain. A proof of their hostile intentions is likewise brought forwards by the Constitutionnel, which asserts that all the Journals which advocate war are sent into the Departments gratis.

On the other hand the following extract from a letter dated Bayonne December 22, gives token of a spirited opposition on the part of Spain: "*the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in the struggle, the fact that the Sovereigns have left France to act alone—the triumphs of Mina in Catalonia—the zeal of the Patriots—the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions and make us look without fear to a war with France alone.*" Upon the whole conjectures and speculations continue to supply the place of facts.

Lord Amherst and Suite were expected to embark in the Jupiter at Plymouth at the latter end of January.

The Frankfort Journals give an account of disturbances among the Students of the University of Weimar in December last: rigorous punishment was threatened, and this menace produced an emigration of 1400 *recalcitrants*. The same Journals copy from the Dublin papers the details of an outrageous insult offered to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland in the Dublin Theatre, & mention the name of several individuals taken up on charge of conspiracy to make an assault. An important document is likewise given at length, namely the circular of the Sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. We regret that we saw this too late to be able to give insertion to it in the Gazette of this week.

On the night of the 19th inst. about half past eight a fire broke out in the warehouse of Messrs. Green & Co. which are situated on the river, and soon piled in immense quantities of cotton &c. which are of a greenish color. It was first discovered by the smoke, and when it broke out it was too great a head to be easily extinguished. It raged with great fury, and in a short time reached its height, about 11 o'clock, at which time serious apprehensions were entertained of its spreading to all the other Bales of Goods, but the houses adjoining, and even the Town itself, and it is probable that if the wind had risen, these apprehensions would have been too dreadfully verified.

The damage sustained amounts, we understand, to nearly five lacs of Rupees. Upwards of 5000 Bales of Cotton and from 6 to 700 bags of rice have been burnt: and the Cotton damaged in the act of removal, and in the attempt to save the rest, must have been very great. The Cotton &c. belonged to different Individuals, and the loss, though great, will from being divided among so many, be we hope not very severely felt. We are happy to hear that no lives were lost, nor any accidents happened.

"Camp Sholapore, 22d April 1823.

"Extract from Brigade Orders, by
"Lieut. Col. Russell, C. B."

"Lieutenant Colonel Russell cannot allow H. M.'s 67th Regiment to leave this station, without expressing the regret he feels at the loss of a Corps with whose general conduct he has had so much cause to be satisfied.

"Lieut. Colonel Russell cannot, in a course of twelve months that they have been under his command, recall one instance of a serious complaint being made against any Officer or Soldier of the Corps: a fact which he considers to reflect the highest honor on their general character, and internal discipline."

"The liberal and cordial feelings which the Officers have on all occasions evinced in Society, have been a principal means of its support; and the Lieut. Colonel, hesitates not to assure them, that they will leave, with the permanent good wishes of all the Members of the community of Sholapore who have been sufficiently long associated with them to estimate their value."

The Madras Courier May 6th in speaking of the possible occurrence of a war betwixt France and Spain observes "that much will depend on the rapid or tardy movements of the French Cabinet." and contemplates the likelihood of a French Army, with the Duke d'Angoulême at its head, immediately crossing the Pyrenees. The rapidity of decision and action, in the cabinet and the field, for

...merly remark-
...ved so many of
...the effect of their
...ernment. The will
...to be consulted—to
...the ministers responsi-
...they had decided upon
...the supplies to be raised,
...ways and means that ap-
...most convenient. The
...a war Budget may prove a
...ent to render their first steps
...awkward. The Duke d'An-
...has no single qualification to en-
...to the confidence or good will
...French soldiery: and as this
...d be his first experiment in the art
...war, it is not probable that his Cam-
...igns would add much strength to a
...rench ministry.

Our Readers will no doubt recollect that several months ago a letter was addressed by W. A. Morgan Esq. the Hon. Company's Solicitor at this Presidency to the Editor of the Bombay Courier on the subject of some observations which had been made by Mr. Joseph Hume M. P. at the East India House on the discussion of Mr. Pelly's claims. Mr. Morgan's letter appears to have reached Mr. Hume and to have produced its desired effect in convincing that Gentleman that he had been too hasty in the insinuations he threw out. We have great pleasure in giving the following account of the Amende Honorable made by him at the East India House on the 18th of Dec. last.

MR. J. H. PELLY.

Mr. Hume, before the question of adjournment was put, felt anxious to do an act of public justice to a servant of the Company resident in Bombay. In the course of this year, as the Court well knew, a grant of money had been made to Mr. Hinde Pelly; and he (Mr. Hume) had on former occasions stated his opinion on the subject of this claim to the Court, from documents then before it. That opinion remained unaltered. In the course of a speech he had on one of those occasions delivered, he had made use of some expressions which a Mr. Morgan (Solicitor, he believed, to the Hon. Company, in Bombay) had conceived to apply unjustly to himself, and in reference to which he had published a letter, dated Bombay, the 3d of July. That letter he (Mr. Hume) felt himself, not as matter of right, but of honour, bound to notice. It would be recollected that on the question of the grant, Mr. Hinde Pelly had asserted, as his strongest ground for compensation, that no penalty had been inserted in his contract; and it was said that the penalty had been omitted by mistake. The Committee appointed by the Court thought so too. He (Mr. Hume) then submitted that a bond did appear to have been executed; and the Company's advocate, Mr. Macklin, had expressed an opinion on the question being referred to him, "that the contract alluded to was binding, though no penalty was specified in it." Upon the strength of this opinion, it would be remembered that he (Mr. Hume) had contended, that the Company's solicitor was the person who ought to be made responsible for the loss that had occurred, for having made such an omission. Now at that time it was not known within the bar, that a bond had been entered into by Mr. Hinde Pelly,

a notarial copy of which was now in his (Mr. Hume's) hands, by Mr. George Pelly and another person, for the fulfilment of such contract, in 50,000 rupees. (Hear.) This bond, signed by Mr. Hinde Pelly, was dated the 24th of Jan. 1818. Mr. Morgan, it seemed, was very properly anxious that it should be known that he was not the person to whom any neglect in this matter was imputable. If he (Mr. Hume) was rightly informed, the fact was, as stated by Mr. Morgan, that in contracts entered into in India, it was never the practice to insert the penalty. The penalty was always specified in a separate bond, executed with the contract. From these facts, it appeared that Mr. Morgan had faithfully discharged his public duty as the Company's servant; and the Company, however, had made a grant to Mr. Hinde Pelly in consideration and on the credit of a circumstance which did not exist—namely, the omission of the penalty.—Mr. Morgan said in his letter—"I think if this practice had been known to Mr. Hume, he would have made a very different statement with regard to me..... and a much more severe charge, on the other hand, I think he would have brought against Mr. Hinde Pelly, had he known that he was accusing me most unjustly; and that the silent assent of those who were interested in keeping silent, could be no proof against me of guilt or negligence." Mr. Hume then repeated the expression of his conviction that Mr. Morgan had most faithfully discharged his duty.

"Memoirs of the history of France, during the reign of Napoleon, dictated by the Emperor at St. Helena to his Aides de Camp Counts Montholon, Bertrand, and Gourgaud &c." are advertised in the English papers of December as nearly ready for publication. To the Advertisement are subjoined some remarks the style of which more resembles a translation from the French, than an original English Composition. Who is the writer of these remarks does not appear, but he informs us that when he (Napoleon) signed his abdication at Fontainebleau, he said to the remains of his Veteran Battalions. "I will record the deeds we have performed together." But scarcely had he arrived at the Isle of Elba when a new project engrossed his ardent mind, he began to meditate the 20th March, it was at St. Helena that he found means to fulfil his promise given at Fontainebleau." It is difficult to exclude the suggestion that the project alluded to, was the plan for his return to France: The inconsistency will then be obvious betwixt this avowal, and the repeated assertions of Bonaparte and his partisans, that his resumption of the throne of France was the consequence of events that took place some months subsequent to his arrival at Elba—(such as a failure in the regular payment of his stipulated revenue)—and that no Correspondence relating to his return was kept up with Labédoyère or any other of his adherents in France. It is true that though the three Counts are brought forward in the title of the work, none of them is mentioned as Editor. But the respectability of the publishers (Messrs. Colburn and Co.) seems a sufficient warrant that no deception is intended to be practised on the public; & that this history appears, if not by the authority, at least not without the knowledge and concurrence of those to whom it is said to have been dictated. This, if allowed, gives importance to the remarks.

Upon the publication of the Correspondence intercepted by the British Cruizers in the Mediterranean, at the time when the French army was in Egypt, Bonaparte's style underwent a

good deal of Criticism; and it was commonly remarked, that the writer of those letters could not be capable of penning even a Bulletin without assistance. The opinion of his inaptitude for Composition was corroborated by the delay reported to have taken place on board the Bel-lerophon in preparing the letter to the Prince Regent. But the curiosity to become acquainted with the opinions of such a Capital Actor in the scenes to be described, will be too powerful to be damped by misspellings or false concordances, and the Book will probably make its publisher's fortune though Priscian be scratched in every line.

Report on East India Trade.

Report of the Committee of Merchants, Agents, and Ship-Owners, in London, connected with the Trade of the East Indies.—Presented to a General Meeting of the Society held at their Office, in Broad-Street, 15th August, 1822, and Ordered to be Printed.

REPORT, &c. &c.

THE increasing importance of the private trade with the East Indies, since the year 1813, and the necessity of guarding the interest created and extended by the new system, adopted at that period led to the formation of this Society in 1821.

The chief objects which its founders had in view were,

1st.—To watch over every measure, whether proceeding from His Majesty's Government, the East India Company, or the Legislature, which might affect the commercial interests of India, and the branches of trade connected therewith.

2d.—To establish a centre of union, at which such measures and their effects might be examined and discussed.

3d.—To point out to the proper authorities any grievances rising from the existing regulations of the East India trade, and to propose suitable remedies.

4th.—To bring forward, from time to time, such improvements in the general system, and in the legislative enactments on which it is grounded, as their practical experience might suggest, and which were likely to become expedient in a trade of so recent a date, and so complicated in its details.

To your Committee the prosecution of these objects was confided, and it is now their duty, after the lapse of eighteen months, to show to the Society at large in what manner the trust has been executed. With this view, your Committee proceed to lay before you an abstract of their proceedings, showing what they have done, and what yet remains to be performed; and (assuming that the expediency of rendering this Society permanent will be clearly manifested throughout that summary) your Committee will conclude by pointing out what appears to them the most advisable course to pursue.

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The details which follow would occupy the whole of our paper. We shall therefore

ourselves with observing that they are
ended under the heads of "Marine
ances"—the appointment of an efficient
at the Cape of Good Hope to act in
of Shipwreck. The opening of a Corres-
ndence with Commercial houses at the three
residencies with a view to obtain accurate
ormation concerning the existing Shipping
other regulations: Licenses. Size of Ships.
ights—Trade to Ceylon and Singapore
reduction in "the exorbitant rates
ged at the East India Docks, and a
ge in the present dilatory system
ailing there"—an abatement the of rate
rent in the Company's Warehouses,
ast though not least, "The Sugar
on" which occupies a very considerable
of the Report, in which an equalization
duties on East and West India Sugars,
ngly advocated, and strenuous measures
commended as necessary "to overcome,
first instance, the powerful parliam-nt-
fluence, which is ranged on the side of
est India monopoly." The following
shows that the formation of the Lon-
iety has produced correspondent views
olutions in Calcutta.

Meeting of Merchants held this 22d of
23, for the purpose of taking into con-
a Letter from JOHN BEGBIE, Secre-
the East India Trade Committee, and
uch accompanied the said Letter.

ED.—1st That it is expedient to co-
nerally in the objects of the Society
appointed to watch over the interests
n the East India Trade.

it with the view of co-operation, this
all individually, and also as Members
to which they respectively belong,
eir London Correspondents all such
and information as may appear con-
the interests of East India Trade
g, in order that the same may be
to the Society at Home.

with the view of further co-oper-
ing shall themselves contribute and
contributions from others, towards
the East India Trade Society.

Book be opened at the Exchange
e subscriptions of all persons
clined to support the Institution;
p subscribed to be collected and
Treasurer hereafter appointed.

his Meeting approving as it does
of proceedings adopted by the
y, see with particular satisfac-
in prosecuting the very impor-
obtaining an Equalization of
and West India Sugars, and relief
ive charge both of time and
at the East India Docks.

order to obtain the co-operation
sted in the East India Trade,
at a distance from the Presi-
s for its support, the Editors
spapers be invited to publish
of the London Committee,
may be convenient, together
ons, for general information.

Meeting is deeply impressed
udicious and zealous efforts
ety to extend, improve and
etween the Mother-Country
offers the assurance of cor-
the important objects.

Colvin & Co. be appointed
the sums subscribed, and
the London Society.

luea be requested to trans-
Resolutions to the London
Bengal Hurkaru April 29.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Capt. H. T. Haugh, 1st Lt. Cav.
Capt. Sadlier, 47th Regt.
Lieut. Saundes, 47th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. Patch.
Lieut. B. Roxburgh 6th Ben. Cav.
Lieut. Elder, B. E. Regt.
Asst. Surg. Chas. Ducat, Civil Surg. Poona.
Major G. A. Litchfield, 2d Cav.
Lieut. Joseph Lynam 34th Regt.
Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, 28th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. and Adj. W. F. Aller, 2d | 12th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. G. Griffith, Artillery.
Capt. J. Hadie, Art.
Major W. H. Stanley, 2d | 8th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. J. G. Thompson, 1st | 4th Regt.
Ensign W. A. Wall, 1st | 10th Regt.
Lieut. Col. White, Artillery
Lieut. C. Lligat, 1st Lt. Cav.
Lieut. C. Clark, 1st | 31 Regt.
Capt. Robt. White 12th Regt.
Ensign G. W. Macdonell 2 | 6th Regt.
Capt. L. J. Frederick Ex Engineer, N. C.
Asst. Surg. Chas. Ducat, Civil Station Poona.
Lieut. Col. M. Kennedy, Com. Southern Couken.
Lieut. G. P. Oakes 2d | 7th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE

and
NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—May 15, Off the Harbour, the Portu-
guese Ship Antonio, J. F. de Oliveira, from De-
mau.

16 The H. C. Brig Palinurus, Alex. Corst orphan,
from Geria 12th May

DEPARTURES.—May 14, Ship Salemaney, R. S.
Carrier, to China.

15. Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, to China.

16. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrag Doss Maho-
md, to Goa.

17. Portuguese Ketch Boa Fortune, Joao St. D.
Candler, to Penang.

Do. Off the Harbour the Portuguese, Ship Antonio
J. F. de Oliveira, to Goa.

19. Ship Hydery, Wm. Humble, to Madras and
Calcutta.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Theodosia, for Liverpool.
And, for China.
Futlay Eslam, for Bussorah.
Brig Akmoody, for Pinag.
Do. Futlay Savay, for do.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS.

Do. James Drummond, G. Wise from Banca and
Madras.

23. Ship Ajax, W. Gillet, from the Cape of Good
Hope 26th January.

24 Ship Hercules, J. Horon, from Bencoolen 12th
March, and Ceylon 17th April.

April 24, Ship Ajax, W. Gillet, from the Cape
of Good Hope 26th January, and Madras 17th

April. James Drummond, Geo. Wise, from Ma-
dras 2d April, and Cotinga and Bimlipatam 18th ditto.

Ship Hercules, John Heron from Bencoolen 12th
March, and Ceylon 17th April. Passengers per

Ajax: From the Cape.—Mr. Pearce, Mariner from
Madras:—Captain J. Fleming, 19th Regiment from

the Woodford at Madras. Per James Drummond, from
Madras: Mrs. Gordon and three children; Mr. P.

Gordon; Mr. Lazar Agabeg, and Mr. Johannes
Stephen, Per Hercules, from Bencoolen; Mr. J. Ni-

choisen Mr. W. Slater and Mr. W. P. Whitfield,
mariners; Mr. Brown and family, Apothecary; Mr.

W. Grant, from Padang.

April 27, Ship Carron, T. McCarthy, from Bombay
14th March, and Madras 22d April. Passenger from

Bombay; Mrs. Ruelge, Mrs. Parry and Child, Sir
Anthony Bulter, Kt. Mr. Rutledge, Assistant Surgeon

H. M. 24th Regiment, Lieut. Wall, H. M. 24th Re-
giment, Mr. Brown, 3d Volunteers, H. M. 24th Regt.

April 28, Ship Eliza, R.
of France 20th February, Cove
April

April 29, Ship Jane, C. Mar
of France 22d February, and Ma

Passengers, from the Isle of France
Civil Service; Mr. T. Ward Mr. R.

T. Owen, from Madras: Capt. Car

April 30, Ship Juliana, James V
Bourbon 24th January, Madras and B

April.

DEPARTURES.—April 20, Ship Frances
P. Johnson, for China and the Eastward.

22. Ship Exmouth, S. Evans, to complete h
for London.

Do. Brig McCauley, W. Forster, for Bencoo

Do. Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, for Rangoon

23. Ship Clydesdale, D. Mackellar, for Liverp

Do Ship Barretto Junior, A. Vasconcelas, for
China.

Do. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, for Rangoon

April 23, Ship Clydesdale, D. Mackellar for Li-
verpool. Ship Portsea E. Worthington, for Rangoon.

Ship Barretto Junior, A. Vasconcelas, for China.

Vessels gone to Sea, April, 23d. Frances Warden

April 24, Mangles.

April 25, Frances Charlotte.

Vessels remaining at Diamond Harbour April 29;
Exmouth.

At Kedgerer. (None.)

At the New Anchorage, H. C. Ship Royal George

At Saugat. Zelle.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—May 1, Bark Tangare, Ayung, from
Rangoon 15th March; do. A. C. Cutter Powerful,

R. McNicoll, from Sea; 2. Ship Ogle Castle, J. Pear-

son, from London 14th November, Portsmouth 11th

Dec. and Cape 4th March; do. Ship Brilliant, Na-

roda Allycan, from Point de Galle 4th March; 3.

Ship John Munro, J. G. Green, from Calcutta 20th

March; do Ship Sultan, John Hodges, from Bom-

bay 19th April; 4. Ship Union, A. Forster, from

Pondicherry 3d May; do Ship Princess Charlotte,

John Lamb, from Rangoon 16th April; do. Brig

Sarah, M. J. Lamb, from Calcutta 26th March, Triu-

comtee 26th April, Negapatam 3d May

DEPARTURES.—May 2, H. C. Cutter Powerful, R.
McNicol, for Negapatam and Porto Novo; 3. H. M.

Brig Sophia, French, on a Cruise; do. Brig Sarah,

M. J. Lamb, for Calcutta; Ship Agincourt, Mahon,

for London; do. Ship Sultan, Hodges, for Calcutta.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th instant Mr. Thomas de Monte to Mrs.
Joanna Rodrigues, the widow of the late Elias de
Souza.

DEATHS.

On board the Seaforth off St. Helena, on the 22d, of
September, Lieutenant Thomas Edward Baynes, 4th
Regt. N. I.

On Thursday last the 15th instant, Anne, the in-
fant Daughter of Mr. James Taylor, Assistant in the
Office of the Accountant General.

On Friday, last, Mr. J. F. Longlands

On Monday evening the 19th inst. Mrs. S. Brooks

the Wife of Mr. Thos. Brooks after a severe attack

of illness for a fortnight leaving behind her 3 Daugh-

ter she had brought them up with tenderness & care,

also a disconsolate Husband (with whom she wa

Married about 40 years ago) to lament the loss of her

she was an affectionate Mother & a tender wife aged

63 years.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 21st April, Mr. John Hardiss, to
Miss Mary D'Costa.

at the Roman Catholic Church, St. Antonio de Maria, John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Esq. Merchant, daughter of the late Piaggio, of the Marhatta Service.

April, at the old Roman Catholic Church, Reverend Mr. Mosquinac, William to Miss Louise Augier, daughter of P. Calcutta.

on the 9th April by Licence, by the Rev. Williams, Lieutenant and Adjutant I. C. Gardner's horse, son of Alex. Maclean and Margaret Maclean of Keith House, Haddington, to Miss Jane Margaret Hall, second daughter of Major Thomas Hall, Commanding Barracks.

BIRTHS.

On the 22d April, Mrs. Urquhart, of a son.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d April, Mrs. Major G. G. Gally, of a son.

On Saturday, the 26th April, Mrs. Bartholomew D'Cruz, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 26th April, after a long and painful illness which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Thomas Botelho, aged 30 years and 26 days, one of the Principal Assistants in the Office of Messrs. Alexander and Co.

On the 27th April, at her residence in the Mint, Mrs. Rose Moffatt, aged 56.

On the 28th April, J. L. Blaney, Esq. deservedly lamented by a circle of relations and friends.

Madras.

BIRTHS.] At Mangalore, on the 28th April, the Lady of J. Hazelwood, Esq. of a Son.

At Dintigul, on the 21st April, the Lady of Captain Smith of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 26th Ultimo, the Lady of Captain John Fulton, Major of Brigade in Malabar and Canara, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Nagapatam, on the morning of the 25th Ultimo, the Lady of John Hudes, Esq. Master Attendant of Nagere, aged 24 years and nine months.

At St. Thome, on the night of the 1st Instant, after a short but severe illness of a few hours, Grace Edwin, youngest daughter of Mr. G. E. Askin, aged 16 months and 12 days.

Calcutta.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	5 0 per Cent
Do. on Government Bills of Exchange,.....	3 8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.....	5 0
Do. 2 Months Certain,.....	4 0

BUY.] COURSE OF EXCHANGE. [SELL

1 11½ a 2½ On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 a 2½	
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 *	
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100	
Madras Rupees	*
Bills on Court of Directors drawn at 2-6	
• Exchange 26 a 28 per cent premium.	
BANK SHARES—Premium 60 to 62 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs. 206 4 a 206 8 per 100	
Doubletons,.....	30 8 a 31 8 each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 8 a 17 12
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 a 4 12
Louis D'ors,.....	8 4 a 8 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,....	190 4 a 190 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ a 3 7 6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10 12 a 11 0
Bank of England Notes, 9 8 a 10 0	

CHEAP LIVING IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,
I will endeavour to answer the Query of

"A WEARY EXILE," who appears anxious to see Home again. I consider £300 a year more than sufficient for a married man with three or four children to live comfortably and genteely. I say more than sufficient, and that to in any part of England, Scotland or Wales. Having lately returned from thence I speak with some confidence on the subject. Let us descend into particulars. A small house or cottage, with a garden plentifully stocked with fruit trees, with a small paddock for a cow, and eight or ten acres of land, may be rented for £20. or 40 per year; taxes will be £20. more making £60. A manservant's wages £10 per year, and a woman's £8, & they will be sufficient for every occasion: total £78. The markets are now cheap. Beef, mutton, veal, pork, &c. from 3d to 6d. per lb.: in fact provisions of all kinds are about one half what they were in time of war. I think 2 Guineas per week would buy provisions for such a family, including the domestics; but on the outside we will say 2½ per week, making per annum £130, or a total of £208. Then the children's schooling: if at day school, will be 1 Guinea per quarter each; for three children is £12 per year, is £220 per year, and the rest should be consumed in plain decent clothes for the family. —I allow nothing for wine, because that article in England is a luxury, not economy; but at a small expence, a man if he is at all clever, can brew his own beer ale, or cyder, which is far better than the trash usually sold in England by the name of wine. In the above estimate I speak principally of England. Scotland is far cheaper, and Wales more so, and a beautiful romantic country. I must observe, however, that numerous families have of late emigrated to France and Brussels, where they obtain the luxuries of life at the same rate as in England we obtain the necessaries,—but that is not Home, and would lose its charm. Had I a clear £200 per year, being a single man, I have no hesitation in saying I would not remain another hour in India, but return home for good. When I was in England, I boarded at No. 46 Leadenhall-street. I had a capital front room for a bed room; breakfast, dinner, tea and supper with the family, for 1 Guinea per week, or 52 Guineas per year. I had no other expences but clothes and washing. I could invite whom I pleased to dine with me, paying 2s. for his dinner. I drank no wine, but ale or porter from the public house and a glass of hot whisky punch after dinner. I met an old Indian friend, who was living very expensively at an hotel, more than a Guinea a day. I brought him home, and he was so well pleased, he became an inmate. In short, I take this opportunity of strongly recommending this house—kept by a respectable widow, Price, and her daughter, a very pretty girl—to all Officers and Bachelors proceeding to England, here they will find a comfortable home, and every desire to give satisfaction. In short we all lived as one family; her son residing in the house; and altho' I was there only four months the family cried, actually, at my departure; so kind were they. I need not add its vicinity to the India House must be very accommodating to those who have business there, which was the reason I first went there. Any further information I can furnish, I will cheerfully do, and remain,

Sir Your most obedient Servant,

CLAUDIO.

Cawnpore, April 12, 1823.

P. S The keep of a horse and groom will be

about £30 per year, and a good saddle may be had for £40 or 45.

Inducements to Emigrants to settle at Diemen's Land.—Credibly are we informed that the inducements to emigrants to settle Van Diemen's Land, on their arrival at the port, are discovered to be in many instances, an evanescent nature. The free settler, with his interesting family, bids adieu to his native land to seek comfortable sustenance for the whom Providence has placed under his control with the view of settling in one of the colonies. Too generally, however, the commanders of vessels find it advantageous to call at Hobart Town on their way hither; the passengers of course some of whom never before saw the ocean proud to have firm footing on terra firma more after along and dreary passage; the remains in port several weeks; acquaintance formed; schemes of prosperity are contemplated the dangers of the ocean appear too formidable to contend with again very readily; and the sequence is, that while all these events are evolving, time flies, and the means to get to the (the capital) imperceptibly slip through fingers, and therefore it only remains the emigrant to sit contentedly down, with and family (if he has any) on the shores of Diemen. We must say, and it is our wish that sentiments may go far and wide, that many emigrants act very prematurely in considering the preference against New South Wales. When they leave England, their native quest of another more grateful or less, it should be with the principle that even an eminent man (Sir Joseph Banks) take nothing upon trust—"Nullius in regno" being the worthy Baronet's motto. We are candid in our animadversions; and pronounce that New South Wales (its least) is no more ineligible for the reception of settlers than Van Diemen's Land. Emigrants, who have the welfare of the at heart, should undoubtedly see before ere they become fixed. This would with more expence in the onset but would be gratifying and profitable. many in Van Diemen's Land who like to visit Australasia, but preserve not permit. After all the sarcasms and raillery against the CAPITAL, still there are no feel far from easy in the midst of their they would gladly cut and run if the inducements could be removed. The when some emigrants may have to present speculations, and come hither not require those who are established at home; we merely wish to persuade tynmen, who intend to come out to part of the globe, to "do nothing" headstrong, unwise, and untrue. Australasia is excelled by Van Diemen's Land we shall never countenance such unless the contrary, if possible, be proved.—January 30.

Calcutta Journal.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD. We regret to state that one of the most frequent occurrences on the railway on Sunday last, which was a fatal consequence. A dingy individuals, of whom three were the rest natives, was overtaken

There have been a few cases of something very like it—two Coolies with the peculiar symptoms of that compound: a good draft of brandy and peppermint, effected a cure.”

The India Gazette, May 8

stand that on Sunday last RICHARD of the Civil Service, and JOHN of the firm of FERGUSON and Co. Elders of the Church of Scotland, members of the Kirk Session of St. John, in the room of Messrs. JOHN and L. A. DAVIDSON.

to the India Gazette, May 8.

TO ASSASSINATE COL. MARQUHAR.

g appeared in the JOHN BULL to an attempt to assassinate, the worthy Resident of much pleasure in publication of the whole of the have been most kindly best source. From this a Malay chief who had son for debt was on the to go in charge of endeavour to obtain bail. ever in doing so, when pressed by the peons his misfortunes making drew his Kris, killed two other desperately, and made off apparently the circumstance el, who accompanied Davis and a his *Menga muck*. he had committed Mr. Barnard, or it was bound one side with another had they out, and the party (and rendered was run and in the the inter- mortal. ding by, by pre- Malay peoys, assassin. from the ned to so far as on tan's after de- rt, af-

improvements projected at Singapore by Sir S. Raffles are proceeding rapidly and that individuals seem to vie with each other in getting them completed as soon possible.

Ben. Hurkaru, May 9, 1823.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Eliza*, Captain Ward, from England the 4th of December and the Cape of Good Hope the 22d of March.

PASSENGERS:—Mrs. Woolf; Mrs. Rolph; C. Thew, Esq. and Family; S. Bird, Esq.; Captains Woolf, Jeman, and Thompson; A. Auslow, Esq. G. H. Davie, Esq.; Lieutenant Alexander; Messrs. Best, Anston, Humphries, Hulle, Bridge, and White, Cadets; Messrs. Clerk and Hewit, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. Thomas Hayrs.

Supt. to the Govt. Gaz. May 10.

Madras.

MAY 12, 1823.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight ls. 8½d. per

Madras Rupee.

at 90 day's sight ls. 9d. per do.

at 6 months' sight ls. 9½d. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 34 per cent. pm.

Unremittable nominal 8 to 10.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings and Suite reached the Cape in perfect health the latter end of February, continued the voyage on the 6th of March.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier,

SIR,

I shall feel much obliged, if any one of your numerous readers will answer the two following Queries;—

1st—Is it necessary that a Bill of Exchange (for instance) must be *endorsed* previously to acceptance? I will put a case. A Bill is granted by a House at Madras on one in England in favor of A—A endorses the Bill, simply by writing his name on the back, and sends it to B in trust.—While A some time after is on his journey home—the Bill becomes due;—B receives the money, and defrauds A.—If the Bill had not been *endorsed*, and only presented for payment and *accepted*,—B could not have received the amount, for want of the endorsement, and A might have done so in person.

2d—I have been told, that if a Bill drawn for a certain period *beyond* sight—be *accepted*, and in the interval of its running—the Individual or House on which it is drawn—*fail*—the drawer is not liable to be called on, and the amount of the Bill perishes with the Bankruptcy—e. g. A obtains a Bill from B at Madras on C in London at sixty days' sight;—it is *accepted* by C,—who in thirty days after, is Bankrupt.—Is B liable to be called on by A to make good the loss,—or does C's *acceptance* exonerate B?

Your constant reader,

X. Y.

Mad. Cour. May 13.

Pinang.

APRIL 12TH.

regret to report the loss in this harbour,

of the Burmah Mission Ship *Tanneo Mangala* and a *Siamese Junk*, by Fire. About half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning a Junk was observed to be on fire, and in an hour afterwards she parted from her cable, when she drifted with the tide in a complete blaze. A little before day light she fell athwart the Burmah Ship's Hawse, and in a very short time the latter parted from her Cables and both drifted towards the N. E. point off the Fort, where they grounded and the Ship soon after blew up and instantly sunk. The Burmah Ship, being fitted out as an Armed Vessel, had a good deal of ammunition on board, but the greater part of which was fortunately removed before the explosion took place, otherwise the consequences would in all probability have been very serious. We have not been able to ascertain by what accident the Junk took fire, but we are happy to add that no lives have been lost on this occasion, altho' the loss of property in both is stated to be very extensive."

[*Pinang Gaz.*]

Ceylon.

We learn from Hambantotte that on the 6th instant, a small open boat with two Europeans and a native Crew was seen rowing to land. She proved to be a boat belonging to the *Juliana*—Webster, Master, from the Isle of France (65 days) and the Europeans were the Mate of that Ship, and Captain Carter of the Honble East India Company's Service. The subjoined narrative by Captain Carter will detail to our readers what appears to have been a very culpable abandonment by the Master of the *Juliana* of the persons in the boat to the most imminent risk of perishing at sea; from which they have been providentially saved.

"In the afternoon of the 4th in Lat 6d. 9. m. N. and Long. 82. d. 15. m. E. left the JULIANA in the 6 oared Cutter with Mr. Overstone Chief Officer, six Native sailors and a servant boy on a visit to some friends on board the *Woodford*, Captain Champan, bound to Madras, with permission from Captain Webster to remain on board till eight o'clock but with an understanding that if Capt. W. wished the boat to return before 8, he would hoist a lantern, this he did about 7 o'clock, the Ships being then about ½ a mile distant; immediately on observing the light we got ready, and in less than ten minutes had pushed off from the *Woodford*, the ships then going apparently near 4 knots; Mr. O. remarked, that the *Juliana* had not backed her sails, but as we considered it a momentary neglect we continued to pull towards her for nearly an hour when the men beginning to tire from the severe exertion, and the Ship being quite out of sight, we agreed to pull towards the *Woodford* which we knew to be an inferior sailer, and who either carried a light or by having her stern windows open enabled us to perceive the Cuddy lights till near eleven o'clock, when we lost sight of her also. By this time the Lascars who had eaten nothing since 10 A. M. were nearly exhausted, and we agreed to allow them some rest keeping two men pulling and the other 4 sleeping: We now knocked the bung out of a Cask of Beer which providen-

tially we had on board and from a small paper of Seaman's biscuit served out three to each of the men, and as much beer as they would drink eating ourselves a bit of raw Ham which we were taking as a present from Capt. Chapman; in the morning we had some unpleasant feelings from the knowledge of the Current being about 40 miles to the S. W. of the Island. No land in sight, and very little provisions, neither mast, sail, or Compass and no water. We however stripped ourselves of our shirts, made the Lascars do the same, and with the assistance of a boat cloak made a fancy sail, which we hoisted and kept a couple of oars going as nearly North as we could judge, till ten o'clock, when the wind died away and the sun became so high that we could scarcely hope to steer correctly in addition to the extreme heat which must have knocked up all hands had we laboured, so we lowered the sail, made an awning and let all hands go to sleep but the servant boy, who being too small to pull, had had abundance of rest, and had orders to keep a look out and wake us if any thing appeared, this he soon did from a whale rising about 100 yards from the boat which continued in company so long, and so very near that we were obliged to pull away from him, the oars frightened him and he sunk about 40 or 50 yards from the boat. We now lay down again, and at half past two hoisted sail again for the land as well as we could guess, but were previously obliged to make a speech to the men who began to despair. We told them of the current and that on this night's strenuous exertion depended our safety, as another day would carry us to leeward of Ceylon, but at the same time, we were confident of not being above twenty miles south of the land, the breeze freshening a little, we moved on about 4 knots per hour, and by 5 were rejoiced by an appearance of land; this ended as it were our troubles, for by 11 at night, we were close on shore, when we lay to, and at day light made sail along the coast, and at 10 A. M. arrived at Hambangtote where it is needless to say we were treated most kindly by the gentlemen at that Station. Their own feelings must repay them more than our thanks."

[Ceylon Gaz. April 16.]

Manilla.

JANUARY 25.

The Manilla Entrepot, is made general for all vessels of 40 Tons and upwards, and for all goods of licit and illicit trade, subject to a duty of one per cent. ad valorem, on the importation, and one per cent. on the exportation; and the goods suffered to remain at the Entrepot Ware House twelve months, free of any charge of Storage; beyond twelve months, and until the expiration of two years, from the date of the importation, one per cent. additional to be paid, and if not exported at the close of the second year, the Consignee or proprietor of the goods to be made to pay the full duty on the import into the country. The Import duty is 10 to 100 per cent. ad valorem. It is decided that Opium is admitted at the Entrepot, and I have actually landed five chests of Pina Opium, that came to my consignment per British ship *Daphne* from Penang, which paid at the rate of sixteen Dollars per chest, which I consider very reasonable.

South America.

CHARGES AGAINST LORD COCHRANE.

Accusations against Lord Cochrane, presented to the Supreme Govt. of Chili, by the Delegates of Gen. San Martin.
PERUVIAN LEGATION, SANTIAGO,
MARCH 18, 1822.

In our two former communications we laid before you the objects which moved his Excellency the Protector of Peru to send us in commission to this Government; and now it only remains for us to execute the most delicate part, to wit, to lay before you the conduct of the Vice Admiral of the Squadron of Chili, in regard to his Excellency the General in Chief and Protector of Peru, and to claim that satisfaction due to his dignity and honor so greatly injured by Lord Cochrane; we have called this the most delicate part of our commission, because, notwithstanding that we shall endeavour to adopt the most moderate language possible, it will not be easy for us to abstain from pronouncing some disagreeable truths, in order to place in a proper light the scandalous affair of Ancon.

But before touching upon this incident, be pleased to allow us to recapitulate in the most succinct manner possible, the antecedent proceedings of Lord Cochrane, in order that it may throw lustre on the lenity and constant moderation of his Excellency the Protector, who has made immense sacrifices, to preserve harmony and not to prejudice the general interest; and, also to lay before you the offences of every kind committed by the said Lord Cochrane in the course of the campaign.

It is not unknown to us, that the Agents of this individual, in Chili, have been but too active in distorting facts in a most gross manner, and in propagating rumours the most absurd for the purpose of justifying his conduct; nor that these rumours have been admitted by the less intelligent part of the people. But, at the same time, we do the Government the justice to believe, that it has not given ear to them, and that it will not for one moment doubt of the veracity of that which we are going to lay before them, even if there were not in their hands, a copy presented by order of his Excellency the Protector, to his Excellency the director, by Colonel D. Jose Manuel Borgoño, of the correspondence which took place between the Government of Peru and Lord Cochrane; which correspondence, furnishes us with the data for our reclamation.

We refrain from bringing into consideration the terrible evils to which the negligence of Lord Cochrane, exposed the success of the liberating expedition from the moment of its making sail from Valparaiso, because we suppose, the circumstances relative thereto, are already before you; and we began by manifesting that the conduct followed by the Vice Admiral of Chili, from the moment the Campaign was opened, indicated too well the motive of all his actions and no doubt the knowing his character to the bottom, was the reason, why the Government of Chili, gave to his Excellency the General and Commander in Chief, secret instructions relative to the Commander of the Naval Forces.

Among the various articles which were taken by the Army, at Pisco, after its disembarkation, the quantity of *agua dienti*, distributed to the squadron, and especially to the O'Higgins, was such, that Lord Cochrane assured his Excellency that the Vessels under his command were completely supplied with that article for fourteen months. Yet, nevertheless, he solicited a further supply within two months. In the letter in which Lord Cochrane communicates the capture of the Ship of War *ESMERALDA*, he informs the General and Commander in Chief of the Liberating Expedition, that there have been found on board the said vessel, rope and other stores for two years. And yet, in five months afterwards, he says, that the vessels and crews of the Squadron were unable to continue the blockade, the vessels for want of sails and rigging, and the men for want of clothes. It is scarcely credible that Lord Cochrane could have been guilty so soon of a direct contradiction, and it can only be explained by the fact that he sent the rope and stores taken in the *ESMERALDA* to Guayaquil to be there sold, of which conduct he has given no account to the Chief under whose orders he served.

We will cite another example of the same kind to shew that the conduct of Lord Cochrane has not been very pure. In a letter of the 11th of May, of the year before, he writes from the coasts of Intermedios, that he had obtained, without any charge to the Government of Chili, from the English Vessel *Cockburn*, all the cable, rope, and canvass, which was wanted in the Squadron. And in a letter of the

of August, of the same year, accompanied by documents made in the service of the Government of Peru and Chili, during the expedition under his orders, he charges an item paid for cables and rope, and also for money bought for the seamen, which sum it is that he deduced from the pay of the accounts which he sent to the Government a few days before the affair of Ancon. Another list of the monies due to the Chili employed in the Liberating Expedition has the audacity to charge the sum of 4 money due to Captain Winton and to SAN MARTIN, on account of the Government for the vessel *VICTORIA*, payable out of proceeds of prizes; another sum of 32,400 the half freight of the *Valdivia* destined to the said expedition, charging also the *Brig POTRILLO*, which he calculates at 27,168 dollars, notwithstanding he seizes by violence, and presumes to take, nearly an equal sum which he charges to the *Frigate PEARL*, and which had been paid by Don Juan Jose Saraatua. It must be borne in mind that the *Transocean* and not eight dollars, as Lord Cochrane charges. He will certainly not deduct these sums, by his own authority. In another account, he shews the hands during the Expedition at 115,526 dollars, and there does not appear any expenditure of this sum than that by a letter of the 30th of July, his Excellency, that in the following months entered into with the Government, when there would be a half's pay, and that not paid for Peru would occasion on the same date, he says, it would be for becoming to cover the expenses of Chili, in addition to a salary the General in Chief, in case of taking Lima, and the pay including arrears, the Premium promised by the Government for the capture of the *ESMERALDA*, and the Value of the *ESMERALDA*, the lowest estimate is, and provisions,.....

He adds that he has money which the Government says, it would be to pay them to do away with the privations to which the wants of the note the injustice of the Government pay, which you Government of Chile *ESMERALDA* flying over her.

We abstain from reflecting his glorious not omit to he declared the conduct of that, a Senate, a tration, this is to the Minister which he of Chile even so general a rigues further he added the ed a gall

to dismiss me from the service of Chili, for other motive than because men of little judgment detest those who despise the "low cunning." He adds, "the conduct of Tvauno is undeserving of any pardon." Proceeding in his reflections, which abundantly intemperate, to his Excellency the Protector had never shewn to fail in fulfilling the promise made respecting the recompense due to the Cochrane says, "See into what a state has brought the beautiful and fertile land can confidence be there restored; the want of good faith deprived of the value of their rich mines and confiscated lands, of the resources by the Spanish Government, and of every to obtain a single dollar in foreign in their own."

The demands of Lord Cochrane on Peru is most clearly set forth in the letter on the 9th of August, by the Protector, after discussing various points of the engagement respecting the grounds of my obligations. I have the ships of Chili, a year's pay now occupied in obtaining the debt. I acknowledge also my duty of 50,000 Dollars, which I who took the *ESMERALDA*, and to pay these, but to brave seamen who have as a country. But, you ought to pay of the crews is not un- and that never having we them, nothing. This of Chili, under whom the Commissariat of that officers and seamen are due to them, in the I suppose it just, that of Chili, her expedition degree be defrayed, the demand arrears. If I services of the Squadron maintain it, I should which neither as a pub- avish premiums, as to am occupied with the respect to the Squa- ideas to the Govern- reconcile all interests."

He ordered the Mi- officially, that which announced in his which he ack- at letter, dated not belong to the Squadron to that date, which it be- of England no claim to of their own which in than 30,000 that a day be- Government- ively in- ne to the half-f- capital at that

cellency had said in the above mentioned conference that "he would not pay the seamen, unless Chili sold the Squadron to Peru."

Although the high penetration of his Excellency the Supreme Director, and the Members that compose the administration of this country, has not given credit for one moment to such an imposition, as well from the intimate knowledge they have of the character of his Excellency the Protector, as because it can scarcely appear conceivable that his Excellency should make such a proposition when he knew that the Government of Chili had at all times consecrated the Squadron to the furtherance of the public cause, in Peru; and because he knew, that Lord Cochrane had no power to make such a transfer of the Squadron. Upon the whole, we must be permitted to assure you, that his Excellency the Protector never uttered such expressions as those which Lord Cochrane maliciously intended, and that the only thing which his Excellency said in the course of that conversation was "that perhaps it might be to the advantage of the Government of Chili, to sell to Peru, who was in want of some vessels to guard her coast, such vessels as she was desirous to free herself from to diminish the expenses occasioned by the squadron."

Lord Cochrane again writes officially to the Minister of Marine, on the 12th of August, and communicates to him the delicate situation of the squadron, and says, that "its dismemberment, in order to the saving of 150,000 dollars, which in justice was owing to it, would occasion the total overthrow of the power, and prove the destruction of the hopes of the Government (of Peru)." and further on he adds, "for the present I have chosen to prepare myself to guide the tempest which may arise rather than allow it afterwards to rage in its destructive course." Be pleased to observe, first, that here he does not demand the value of the *ESMERALDA* frigate, which in his official letter of the 30th of July he asked to be paid for; secondly, that notwithstanding the convincing reasons of his Excellency, he obstinately demands the 150,000 dollars of arrears due to the seamen which ought to be liquidated by this Government, and thirdly, after painting in such gloomy colours the state of the Squadron, he confesses that he himself had wished to guide the tempest, meaning thereby to accelerate the dismembering of the squadron.

It was of no avail that his Excellency desirous to preserve harmony, issued his bounteous decree, respecting the Marine, of the 15th of August, and inserted in the Gazette of the 17th. The Vice Admiral every day renewed his pretensions, expressed them in more immoderate language, and fomented discontent by his conversations with the officers and seamen, until his Excellency suspecting by Lord Cochrane's note of the 1st of September, that the tempest so long announced was about to burst, he wrote him officially on the same day, offering to acknowledge and pay the debts of the Government of Chili, as well the Protectorial debts as soon as the funds of the state permitted. Nothing sufficed; he was determined to have money at all costs, and unhappily the advance of the Enemy's army upon Lima in the beginning of September, offered him an opportunity to satiate his avarice and to commit, an act the most memorable which can be found in the history of Piracy.

Even one month had not elapsed since his Excellency, desirous to promote the Coinage of Money in the Mint of the Capital, had ordered a fund to be formed for the purchase of Bullion, and by means of the credit of Government, great quantities had flowed in to be coined belonging to individuals. These treasures and others deposited in the before mentioned fund, and the small sums which were in the Military Chest, together with the money of several individuals, his Excellency commanded should be transferred to Ancon and embarked in any of the Transports (because there was then no ship of war there) in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, if by any unfortunate accident the result of the battle, which we expected, should be unfavourable to us. This was the moment which Lord Cochrane selected to execute an enterprize, which will make his name abominable for ever, and sailing from Callao to Ancon, he took possession by force, in spite of the protests of the Intendente of the Army, and of the Commissioners of the Mint, of all the money, which was in the Transports, not excepting that belonging to private persons. As soon as the scandalous deed came to the knowledge of his Excellency, he commissioned his first Aile-de-Camp, Col. Don Thomas Guido, to go and get the money, which, by an official letter of the 15th of September, which he carried, Lord Cochrane was commanded to give up,

holding him responsible to the Government of Chili and Peru in case of disobedience of the order. This had no effect, and in an official letter of the 20th of the same month to his Excellency, Lord Cochrane says, "all this I have done to prevent greater evils, to prevent the mariners from doing justice to themselves by taking possession of the money of the Government, and then becoming true pirates; and all this I did for the interests of Chili and Peru." Scarcely had he given this fatal example of insubordination, than it appears, he began to feel its evil effects, which indeed might have been anticipated, because in another official letter of 20th September, he informs the Minister of Marine, that "he had not been able to manage the seamen, though he had taken the money on board, and that they were in a state of mutiny, and requested that a remedy might be applied," that is to say, he could not direct the tempest which he himself had raised. Nevertheless, it is impossible to believe that the seamen were the cause of the excesses committed by Lord Cochrane in September last, when we see that many of them belonging to the different vessels, and especially the *O'Higgins*, immediately on their return to Callao from Ancon, abandoned their vessels without being paid, and came to offer their services to the Government of Peru, against whom Lord Cochrane supposed them to complain. This desertion, indeed, does little honour to the veracity of Lord Cochrane, nor is his delicacy shewn by having propagated the report that he had remitted 40,000 dollars to Chili in the Pilot Boat *ARANSAZA*.

In the note of the 13th of September, Lord Cochrane informs the Government, that on the following day he would commence paying the crews, being compelled by circumstances to adopt that measure, requesting, that if there was a Commissary he might be sent on board. With a view then to apply some remedy, if possible, to the severe wounds given already to the cause of America, his Excellency the Protector ordered the Minister of Marine to go on board the *O'Higgins*, and have an interview with Lord Cochrane; and in that interview, Lord Cochrane offered to return all the bullion, the money belonging to private individuals, and 20,000 dollars.

In consequence of this, a letter was written to his Lordship in the most conciliatory terms, requesting him to direct the Commissary of each vessel to make out an account of a twelve-month's pay, with all the formality and exactness prescribed in the Naval Instructions, which being accomplished, the Intendente and Commissary of Marine should go on board to receive the whole of the money, whether coined or in bullion, which had been taken at Ancon. Thus to save the dignity of the Government by paying with the coined money; and by their own authority obliterating the fatal example of their paying themselves; and to take on shore with them the bullion and 20,000 dollars, as agreed to in the conversation with the Minister of Marine.

We do not doubt, Sir, that you will be perfectly persuaded that it was impossible to adopt, under existing circumstances, a more conciliatory line of conduct, or one better calculated to reconcile the dignity and interest of the Government of Peru, with those of Lord Cochrane, by taking it for granted, that he was obliged by necessity to conform to the desires of the Crews. But it was not the Crews whom Lord Cochrane desired to satisfy, he was guided by his own private and sordid views, and it was useless to think of satisfying him.

Thus it was, that on the 25th, after receiving the documents relative to the money deposited in the Mint, he had the temerity to assert to his Excellency, that all the money belonged to the Government, and not one farthing of it would be given back even for an instant to the Intendents; saying that it was not in his power to do so without stirring up a mutiny in the Squadron. Lastly, he had the impudence to deny having offered the Minister of Marine the 20,000 dollars in the conference before alluded to, adding that with respect to the ships lists, the money was on board ready to be paid and the people to receive it. Was this the language which the Commander in Chief of the Chilean Squadron ought to have used to the Government of Peru, an Officer who was placed under the orders of his Excellency the Protector by order of his own Government. Even if Lord Cochrane had had all the justice in the world on his side, ought he to have acted in the manner he has done, to have taken such steps at a moment when the Enemy threatened the Capital? Yes, he ought, because all his conduct since his arrival in Chili abundantly manifests, that interest had been his only motive, and perhaps we should not err in assuring you, Sir, that the chief

reasons of his being dissatisfied with his Excellency the Protector, was his having found the hopes which he had conceived of an immense fortune out of the indiscriminate seizure of the property of the Spaniards in Lima, frustrated. From the contents of several letters as well as from various suggestions he made on this head, it is very evident that he was most cruelly disappointed, on finding that his Excellency the Protector had determined to pursue a more political, generous, conciliatory, and useful line of conduct. In order to palliate as much as possible his criminal conduct, he complains, that the Squadron had not been attended to during the Campaign, in which he affords us a proof of his veracity, for it was promptly supplied with whatever was necessary as far as our limited resources permitted. At the very time of the affair of Ancon, when Lord Cochrane declaimed so loudly about the want of provisions, did he not receive as much, as in our critical circumstances could be given? Can he plead ignorance, that the Capital was most poor, and without resources, until Callao should be taken, and that the Government could not at once furnish the large sum which the Squadron demanded? Did he not know officially that 20 per cent. of the duties at the Custom-house, were destined for the payment of what was due to the Squadron and the army? Did his Excellency the protector not inform him, that he had given orders to the Director of the Mint to coin in preference to any thing else 150,000 dollars for the Navy? Could he require more from a Government not two months old, and, when the Minister of Marine justly observes, their existence and resources were scarcely in embryo. In fine, seeing that neither reasoning, nor any consideration had weight with the Vice-Admiral, and that he was resolved to keep the money he had taken, he was written to, on the 29th December, that he might pay it as he pleased, and account for it to his Government; we are, however, ignorant, whether he had done this: and we entreat you to inform us respecting this matter. But at any rate, we hope and trust, that the Supreme Director of the State, will be pleased to take effectual measures to shield the honor of the Government of Peru, from the marked insults offered by the Vice-Admiral of Chili, with so much injustice and so little delicacy! The scandal occasioned by the crime of Lord Cochrane, was already sufficiently great, without placing himself in the hostile attitude of appearing to blockade the port, by attempting to surprise and seize the schooner *Montezuma* on her entrance to Callao. In order, however, to avoid greater evils, his Excellency the Protector thought fit, on the 26th September, to communicate the instructions from the Government of Chili, by which his Excellency was authorized to dispose of the whole, or any part of the squadron, in his capacity as General in Chief of the liberating forces: and in virtue of which he ordered the Vice Admiral immediately to depart from the ports of the State with the vessels under his command, but first to give back the money and silver which belonged to private individuals, and which he had no shadow of a pretence to retain. He was written to besides, on the 28th of the said month, requiring him to give up the remainder of the bullion which belonged to the State, to the Officers of the Mint, and Don Jose Santos Figueroa, Commissary of war, because the Government having no funds, the remainder was necessary for the purchase of various articles demanded by Lord Cochrane, who in his letter of the 29th replies that it is not him whom the Minister of Marine had to convince, but the seamen, who never believed any body who had once cheated them: and he further adds, that in no communications had he ever called upon the Government to disburse 200,000 dollars, that to be sure he had sent an account of the money which was due; but that in all his letters he had explicitly stated that it was the seamen in a state of mutiny who demanded it. We leave it, Sir, to your judgment to decide if this, in truth, appears by the extracts from letters of Lord Cochrane, and especially by the copies annexed of the correspondence of the 30th of July.

We will now shew in what terms he replies to the Minister of Marine in the said note, "You say, Sir, that it was impossible to pay the seamen, how then does it happen, and the fact is indisputable, that they are paid, and that too, with the very money which was at the disposal of Government." Thus, according to the principles of Lord Cochrane, he may lay his hands on funds however sacred, to satisfy his whim in guiding his tempest, merely because the money was under the protection and good faith of the Government of Peru: and is it credible that the author of such a sentiment could say in the same note, as he does that, "the promise of the great fortune could never make him swerve from the path of honor." An honor of his own kind, whose laws he has constantly followed in

his own country as well as out of it: of that sort of honor which induced him to pay according to his last communication, only 131,618½ dollars, when he had seized upwards of 400,000. His disobedience of the orders of his immediate chief was manifested on this occasion as on others of a prior date. In his note of the 5th October, he says, that, he will send what vessels he can to Chili, and the rest to Guayaquil, where being manned they will proceed to their future destination." We have already said, that on other occasions he disobeyed the commands of his chief, and we think, it is our duty to detail the whole to you, in order to obviate the smallest doubt of the fact. The Pilot-boat *MERCEDES* having come to Callao, and being at anchor at Boca Neyra, the Captain brought all his papers to the Government of Peru, and Lord Cochrane was ordered, on the 16th of August, in virtue of the transfer made by the Captain, to respect the vessel, whose virtual possession was from that moment in the Government of Peru; but he immediately sent a boat with 17 men, to take possession of her; he refused to send her to Ancon, or to give her up as the property of the State; and even although this order was repeated, he took no notice of it. On the 17th, he was requested to give the Commandant of the transports, the articles brought by the ship *LAURA*, from the Government of Chili, the chief part of whose cargo consisting of rope and other articles, was purchased by the Agent of the Army, and desired to point out what articles he had taken: he answered, "that he had transhipped the whole into the Squadron, and if there were a Medicine Chest, it was lost in the *SAN MARTIN*." In that vessel, which was solely lost from his desire to sell the flour, which was on board of her, and which he had contracted to dispose of to Don Jose Arismenda. On the 25th of the same month, he was ordered to give up 20 boxes of muskets and 20 small barrels of ball cartridges, which he had taken out of the schooner *ARANSAGA*, and a second order was necessary to effect it. In spite of the enormous and inexcusable crimes perpetrated by Lord Cochrane, which we have herein set forth, yet there are others of even greater magnitude which it is necessary for us to lay before you, in order that you may bring them to the consideration of his Excellency the Supreme Director. When his Excellency the Protector be lived, that by means of the Squadron of Chili, he held those who were in Callao blockaded by sea as well as by land: the Vice Admiral permitted persons to go forth with their property on a certain per centage, and even allowed those found on board the *LORD LYNDOCH* and *St. PATRICK* to ransom themselves, notwithstanding the order of his Excellency communicated to him on the 2d of August, directing him to prepare a prison ship for the reception of all. By the order which he sent to Captain Forster to allow his Agents in this matter to go and come from the fortification without hindrance, it is quite evident, that he could have no other object than to get money without caring for the interest of America, which he greatly injured by his conduct.

But of all the stains which Lord Cochrane has cast upon his public character, no one was more horrible than that which we are now about to bring to view: indeed the incident which we are about to treat of, manifests that Lord Cochrane despises the most holy laws of honor and of truth, when his predominant passion—avarice, is to be satiated. On the 9th of August he had the impudence to write to the Governor of Callao, Field Marshal don Jose de la Mar, stating that which follows.

"The most excellent the General and Commander in Chief, don Jose de San Martin, having informed me, that he proposed to you, that in case you should surrender the Castles, the whole of the property therein should be sent to whatever country you thought proper, and as the British Sloop of war *Coxway* is at this moment in the *Cherillas*, I offer to you this opportunity for its fittingment, upon your paying one third part thereof to the person whom I shall name: if your answer shall require it, I will send an express requesting that vessel to come to this Port. In any case and at any time, I further offer to you, upon your delivering up half, to find you the vessels necessary for your transport, you paying their first price, and to give them permission to go to any country except Peru or Chili, and on the express condition that you shall surrender the Castles to the Naval Forces of Chili, which I command, this being necessary for the guarantee which I give you under my word of honour, and if any further security is necessary, your Excellency has only to propose it.—God preserve you many years.

Callao August 9, 1821.

To this communication, so full of malignity, the Governor of Callao, answers in the following manner:—

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

In all the correspondence between Don Jose San Martin, and the there is nothing that refers to the proposed Excellency makes to me in your favor the 9th instant.—God preserve you many years.

August 14, 1821. JOSE
What a shame for the Commander in Chief of the Marine of Chili thus to appear as one of the Enemy's Chiefs! what gate powers which were not his to dictate law to Peru, and perhaps the Government of Chili by the important Fortresses.

Not satisfied with this which Cochrane shews to Lima, even a parture, new proofs of his conduct 8th of October, he writes from Arica found a quantity of wine and sand," the amount of which he probably to evade the duties, "We do not know by what just possession of these articles, as had said that, "he was a traitor of Chili whose interest, he those of Peru," and unless the diversity of interests, the Peru, it would appear by the Admiral, that any Command vessel would have the same found upon the beach.

Lastly, and in order to show, we have the honor to address to Lord Cochrane, in which all his avarice, and want of duties are made manifest, compromised his Excellency the cause of the country to Arica against the abandonment thereof have been sacrificed, vessels, by means of which force of the enemy, many distinguished most important: sed on the coast, seas, with such promises, promising us with abuse of power, contempt of the robbery of the lation of public by the ship *LAT* the disorganization his instigations, own faction: by inspiring withdrawing who had b Liberty.

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English News.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The pacific news from France, which arrived immediately before our last publication, has been confirmed to the fullest extent. The Foreign Secretaryship, vacant by the dismissal of the Duke de MONTMORENCY, was immediately filled by the appointment of the Viscount CHATEAUBRIAND, who advocated peaceful measures at the Congress in opposition to the Duke. VILLELE's note respecting Spain, addressed to the French Ambassador at Madrid, which was adopted at the Cabinet Council when Louis decided against the war-like propositions of MONTMORENCY, has been published, and will be found among our foreign extracts. It is as decidedly pacific as could be expected from a Court hampered like the French by its malicious and stupid demonstrations towards Spain. The *Courier*, which has been playing so ridiculous, not to say suspicious a part, with its alarmist articles and "expresses from Paris" repeating its own misification of ten days before from the bad translations of the *Etoile*, is of course very anxious to make out, that peace is by no means certain. It expatiates upon M. VILLELE's Note, and very learnedly discovers, that the French Minister does intimate to the Spaniards his expectation that they will modify their Constitution, and even insinuates, that in case of contumacy, the Ambassador of Louis will be withdrawn from Madrid, and other measures resorted to. All this is quite undeniable—and very silly. Nobody expected from an Ultra-Royalist Minister a Liberal Manifesto. Nobody expected, that M. VILLELE would abandon all "legitimate" pretensions and *fudge*, and make a candid confession that the BOURBONS retracted on this occasion out of pure fear. It is equally clear too, that the Note in question leaves a loop-hole for future quarrel, and conveys a vague conditional threat of hostilities. But the decisive thing is, that this is *all*—that a paper of so moderate and conciliating a tone should have been dispatched at a time when the furious Ultras would have sent nothing less than a Declaration of War, could they have prevailed. The *Courier* makes much of an article the other day in the *Journal des Debats* (VILLELE's paper) in which the Duke de MONTMORENCY is spoken of with great tenderness, and the difference of opinion between him and Mr. VILLELE declared to be very trifling. To attach any importance to this sort of talking, however, we must first suppose, that the language of legitimate diplomatists was something very different from the insincere and heartless stuff it always is. The difference between the triumphant and the dismissed French Ministers is little enough, we have no doubt, as to the principle or desire of crushing Spanish freedom: only one would have attempted it at all risks, while the other paused on the brink of the precipice over which war would in all probability have hurled the BOURBONS. With the same bad faith, M. MONTMORENCY's dismissal is called a "resignation out of a nice sense of personal honour." Surely this is too

old a trick to deceive any one. The whole question, as it appears to us, may be settled in two words:—M. VILLELE is himself an Ultra; and though he seems to have more prudence than belongs to the party generally, it is equally his wish and his interest to conciliate the Ultras. As for the war with Spain, we repeat that the French Minister's Note is quite as moderate in its tone as was possible in a Bourbon Manifesto. Moreover, a postponement of the war is in our minds nearly equivalent to its abandonment. It is "now or never" with the Legitimists, since every day forwards the preparations of the Spaniards, and makes any attempts against their independence progressively more hopeless.

The Message of the AMERICAN PRESIDENT to Congress forms as usual by far the most interesting state-paper that the world is periodically treated with. With the exception of the gratifying announcement of prosperous finances, the President's Message is remarkably destitute of any important domestic facts; but their very absence is in itself a source of interest and satisfaction. In a state of profound peace, and universal content, the progress of the Republic in the consolidation of its interests should be remarked by no circumstance calculated to agitate men's feelings. As in some antique statues, its strength and beauty are best shewn in an attitude of calmness, and repose.

The Message thus affords no scope for useful comments on its details, but a great deal for general reflection. Its allusion to foreign politics and to the "unsettled state of Europe," are consequently the most interesting portion of its contents to political observers. Mr. MONROE is very far from a clear or forcible writer, but he seems to be a man of strong judgment, and to have a becoming sense of the real dignity and excellence of his country; and with the materials he possesses, how can any one fail to write with striking effect on the proud contrast between the Governments of the Old World and that of the United States? The notice taken of the Grecian struggle is both honourable and useful, and the paragraph allusive to Spain pithy and cogent. With what just severity are the infamous wars of despots that have torn Europe to pieces characterized, and how proudly and unanswerably does the PRESIDENT describe them as originating in causes "which have no existence, and are utterly unknown, in the United States," for the grand and simple reason, that in the Republic "there is but one order, that of the People, to whom the Sovereignty belongs!" While there is a Chief Magistrate of a great and free people to utter such a sentence as that,—hopeless is the struggle of Despotism against Liberty—in vain have France & Italy been trampled on—in vain would Spain and Portugal be brought again under the yoke:—America must also be struck down, before Arbitrary Power could have a moment's respite!

The Examiner, January 5.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

The Paris Papers of Friday contain no intelligence of importance. The diplomatic communications with Madrid are, as it might be expected,

very frequent. On Thursday last, the editor of *l'Etoile*, M. CARDON, and the editor of the *Journal du Commerce*, M. GOURY, were tried before the Court of Correctional Police, for an article copied from the Spanish Paper called the *Indicador*. They were declared guilty, sentenced each to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 500 francs, and to pay the expenses of the process.

Funds at Paris, Jan. 3.—Five per Cents. opened at 88. 40.; closed at 88. 30. Bank Stock, 1,592. 50. Neapolitan 5 per Cent. 74½. ex. div. Exchange on London, one month, 25. 40.; three months, 25. 25.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The accounts of the Quarter's Revenue have been made up, and the result is just what the state of the country would lead us to expect. The decrease on the whole amount, as compared with the 5th January, 1822, is near 400,000 pounds, of which the Excise has lost near 100,000, the Customs more than 80,000, the Stamps near 50,000, the Land Taxes about 40,000, and the Assessed Taxes as much as 170,000; while the only heads on which there have been any increase, are the Post-office and miscellaneous.—This will be a severe blow to the system.

The Examiner.—Jan. 5.

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.—(From the *Taunton Courier*.)—A great deal has been said and written with respect to this celebrated Act; but many of our readers probably have not a clear idea of the circumstances which led to its introduction. They are as follow:—The Marchioness of Donegal was Miss May, and was the natural daughter of a gentleman celebrated for assisting persons of fashion with loans of money. Being married to the Marquis, she became the mother of seven children, the Earl of Belfast being the eldest son of the Marquis and herself, and heir to the title and estates. The Earl of Belfast being arrived at manhood, was reported to be on the eve of marriage with the daughter of another nobleman. At this juncture, the Honourable Arthur Chichester, younger brother of the Marquis of Donegal, and heir of the title and estates should his brother die without lawful issue, came forward and intimated his intention to dispute the validity of the marriage of his brother with Miss May; he contended that the lady called and calling herself Marchioness of Donegal, was still Miss May, or at least not lawfully married to his brother; and, consequently, that the Earl of Belfast and the other children were illegitimate, and that as far as they were concerned, he was himself the actual heir presumptive. In this manner, at an advanced age, the Marquis and Marchioness found their marriage questioned, and their children described as illegitimate. The ground of the conduct on the part of Mr. Arthur Chichester was the marriage of the Marquis and Marchioness by license, without the consent of any person authorized by the Act of 1745. It will be observed that, had the marriage taken place by banns, this objection could not have been raised. One of the consequences of Mr. Arthur Chichester's intimation was the postponement of the marriage of the Earl of Belfast; and, in the mean time, the Marquis and Marchioness commenced such proceedings in the Spiritual Court as afforded the best chance of establishing the validity of

their marriage; though their chance in course of law, under the Act of 1745, appears to have been small. The course of proceeding, then, in the Donegal case, was this, and in all similar cases it is equally needful:—The Marquis and Marchioness discontinued to live together, while the Marquis commenced a suit against the Marchioness, in the nature of an amicable suit in Chancery, for what, in the language of the Spiritual Courts, is called "Jactitation," or assumption of marriage; thereby requiring the Marchioness to show upon what pretence she called herself his wife, and why she should not be forbidden so to do; and therefore also affording to the Marchioness an opportunity to establish, if possible, the validity of the marriage by legal evidence, which evidence would then become matter of record for posterity, and demonstrate the legitimacy of the children. This, it appears, could not be accomplished, and the act was introduced, in order that its retrospective clauses might succeed where a straightforward course had failed. The marriage of the Earl of Belfast, with Lady Harriet Butler, daughter of the Earl of Glengal, has very recently taken place.

The Courier, December 30.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

The discussion which took place on Wednesday last, at the India House, respecting the expulsion of so many students from Hertford College, although it necessarily terminated without any decision of the Court upon the subject which was brought under its consideration, was in every point of view, most important, not only as it related to those young and unfortunate individuals, whose errors and whose misconduct have been so severely punished, but also from its probable influence upon the system of education and discipline which will in future be adopted with regard to that portion of our youth who are destined, not merely to cultivate their private fortunes, but to sustain the character and promote the interests of this country in the East. We beg that we may not be considered, in the observations which we are about to offer, as making, or even insinuating any charge against the Professors or the Council of the College; but we trust that we may, without offence, express our doubts as to the wisdom or the policy of a system which has, in so short a time, produced consequences of so disastrous a nature. In considering this subject, we are naturally led to look, in the first instance, to our Universities, where the plan of education and system of discipline are founded upon a deep knowledge of human nature, and upon a long experience and observation, as well of the thoughtlessness, the impetuosity, and the consequent errors and even vices of youth, as of those ardent and generous feelings which, when skilfully managed and properly directed, have produced, and will always continue to produce, the noblest and most exalted characters. When we see that, in those ancient seminaries of learning where such multitudes of the youth of this country complete their education, so few cases occur where the last severity of punishment is deemed necessary, and that in an institution of comparatively small extent and recent establishment, it has been thought indispensable, not only to punish, but to consign so many individuals to degradation and probable ruin, may we not fairly be

led to conclude that there is something originally imperfect, something essentially wrong in the organization of the institution itself. We are far from contending that, where a limited number of boys of various ages, dispositions, and previous habits, are brought together for the purpose of instruction, those who are entrusted with their government should not occasionally be rigid or even severe; but we do think that the errors of the boy may be sufficiently corrected without the ruin of the man. The law of England has that consideration for the frailties, and that regard for the interests of youth, that it will not allow (generally speaking) a person under age to contract any debt or enter into any obligation which shall bind him one hour after he has attained what are termed the years of discretion. It is surely, then, a most severe measure of justice to say that a boy, warm, inexperienced, impetuous, influenced, and in many cases almost compelled by the solicitations and the example of his companions, should in the very place to which he is sent for instruction, be considered as so fully aware not only of the immediate but of the remote consequences of his misconduct, and as being in every respect so responsible an agent that his punishment is to last, not till he attain the age of discretion, but for life; that all his past studies are to be at once rendered useless all his prospects blighted, and all the hopes of his family destroyed; that no acknowledgment, of the offence, however humble—no contrition, however sincere—no amendment of conduct, however apparent, are to be considered as a sufficient atonement for a single act of wayward folly, and boyish insubordination. We are far from excusing, or even palliating, the conduct of those individuals who have been thus severely visited; we do not say that they do not deserve punishment; all that we contend for is, that the punishment should not be interminable. If a young man be expelled from either of our Universities (an event which most rarely happens), his prospects in life are not blasted; in whatever course he may pursue, his past studies will be most useful to him; he may be ordained, he may be called to the bar—In short, if he profit by the experience of past errors, the road to wealth and to honour is still open to him; but in the case to which we are alluding, the most precious years of the life of a young man are employed in the acquirement of knowledge to qualify him for one sphere of action, and from that sphere he is, by a few acts of indiscretion, for ever excluded. It is consolatory to know, that in this case there is an appeal to the Bishop of London, and surely in no hands could the power of ultimate decision be more safely lodged. That venerable Prelate long and ably filled a distinguished place in one of our Universities, he has had much experience in the government of youth, and we are confident that his decision will shew that it is possible to maintain authority, and to enforce obedience, without having recourse to what, in such a case, may be termed the extreme measure of capital punishment. We trust that the Bishop will prove a mediator between the offended masters and their erring but contrite pupils; that he will, after due censure and punishment, restore the latter to their station in life; that he will disperse the cloud which now obscures all their prospects and chills their hopes; and that he will assuage the anguish of many amiable families, whose exertions and whose sacri-

fices for their sons have been rendered unavailing, and whose fondest expectations have been crushed, by a sentence at once so severe and so unexpected.

The Courier, December 24.

LAW.

CASTLE RUSHEN, ISLE OF MAN.

OCTOBER 9.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

RITCHIE v. BLUET.—Mr. Roper, as counsel for the plaintiff, stated the case as follows:—I am here the advocate for the plaintiff, the daughter of Captain Ritchie, of the East India Company's Service, who commanded an East Indiaman for many years. He left India on the usual leave of absence, and as he intended to return, he did not take that pains in arranging his affairs that he should have done; the consequence was as is too often the case, his property was destroyed by those whose care he left it in. Illness prevented his return; and at his death, my client, and a very delicate young man, her brother, having failed in recovering his property in India, found themselves fatherless, and almost penniless. Expecting to leave his children in affluence, he spared nothing on their education; and my client, in her seventeenth year, found herself excluded by her circumstances from that walk of life of which her accomplishments qualified her to be an ornament. You will find that she was not only accomplished, but that she was impressed with an honest pride, that enabled her, while cursed with the acquaintance of the defendant, to set him an example of liberality and candour while her youth and inexperience disqualified her from discovering in him that low and servile meanness that you will find to be so prominent a feature in his character. Though the defendant goes by the name of Bluet, his father was not so called. The family, as I am instructed, are respectable trades-people in—, in—; and he, impatient of the labours of honest industry, thought proper to turn player. On adopting that employment, he relinquished his family name. Subsequently he went into the navy. With the profession of a gentleman, he resumed the name of his family; and, as a half-pay Lieutenant, he met my client in November, 1818; he having risen to nearly that rank in society her undeserved misfortunes had sunk her to. She had retired on the death of her father, to the house and protection of her aunt, Mrs. Walton, whose evidence you will hear; she lived in Hercules-buildings, Lambeth. My client was then possessed of about three hundred and fifty pounds in money, an income of thirty pounds a year, and some mechanical instruments of value, that the defendant contrived to convert to his own use. Mrs. Walton had been acquainted with Mrs.—, the wife of the defendant's brother, who lived in the neighbourhood, and, at her request, she admitted the defendant into her house, he having been represented to her as a most exemplary young man. While at Mrs. Walton's an intimacy commenced between the parties, which in the breast of my client, at length ripened into love. From November 1818, down to April 1819, there was an uninterrupted intercourse between the parties; and the defendant, during that time, acted the part of a most ardent lover. About that time he left Mrs. Walton's house, and went to live with his brother Mr.—; he, however, found his intimacy with Miss Ritchie very convenient, and sought to continue it; but Mrs. Walton, very properly thinking that matters should not go further, objected to his visits being continued, without some explanation; she was requested to go to his brother's

to meet defendant; he there told her he had always assured Miss Ritchie of his attachment; and he then assured Mrs. Walton that he expected to have all his debts paid in the September following, when, he had intimated to Miss Ritchie, and then assured Mrs. Walton that they would be married; he was, consequently, allowed to renew his visits. From the time of the first intimacy taking place as well at Mrs. Walton's as after he had left her house, the defendant was in the practice of engaging Miss Ritchie in parties with his family to various public places. On all those occasions Miss Ritchie paid for the party; the defendant came to attend the young lady, and received her purse; he attended her home at night, and on parting, returned it, so that he had all the dashing appearance of a gallant and liberal lover, when, in fact, he was sucking the last shilling from the unfortunate and innocent girl, who had too much the feelings of a gentlewoman to regret the money, and too little knowledge of the world to know that this conduct was anything extraordinary. This scandalous system of plunder continued from the end of December to the 12th of June, at which time you will presently find my unfortunate client transporting herself to Ireland on a speculation of the defendant's when he wanted to evade an engagement he had entered into, without ever intending to fulfil it. You will find by the evidence of Mr. Hazard, the gentleman who had the management of my client's affairs, that from December to June, she reduced her little property one hundred and thirty pounds; that he expostulated with her—charged her with giving money to the defendant, and did all in his power to check it. She too honorable to tell a falsehood, did not deny it; and too highminded to disclose her own liberality, remained silent to those questions, but persevered in her demand for money. From December to April, while the defendant was permitted to address himself to the private ear of my client, he was all love and ardour; he satisfied her with private assurances of eternal fidelity, knowing he could desert and deny her the moment he pleased. But led into a more public declaration, and finding himself committed in a promise of marriage, which was to take place in September, he instantly changed his plan, and nothing is stopped at to procrastinate that event. The little girl already an excellent performer on the piano-forte, and ready to work for her bread, and the bread of her worthless lover, is persuaded to transport herself to Ireland, to learn music, according to the system of Logier, which was then taught there by a man of the name of Bluet. The defendant, in the name of Miss R.'s brother, who from a complaint in his eyes, could not write, carries on a correspondence with Bluet in Dublin; professes to enquire into Bluet's character, and at length makes my client go to Dublin and pay one hundred guineas for eighteen months instruction under that man, for the professed purpose of marrying the defendant, and working as a music mistress for his support. Having arranged all this to his satisfaction, he then calculated that she had better be off early in June, as by that time he would have nearly exhausted her money, and left her barely sufficient to pay her one hundred guineas to Bluet; i.e., however, proposed to attend her to Dublin; it would have been a delightful party of pleasure, and would have cost him nothing, though it might not have given him the power perhaps to ruin, but surely to defame her. This Mr. Hazard prevented; he attended her to Liverpool, and she arrived safe in Dublin. Arrived there, she finds herself most miserably situated—in a house very different from what she had been accustomed to, and with companions very ill suited to her education. From the moment of her arrival in Dublin, a correspondence commenced between her and the defendant, which terminated only with this action; and it will be a curious subject for you to observe the various changes of this man's cor-

respondence, as his plans shifted from time to time respecting her, his love and anxiety for her company from December to April, before he was tied by a promise of marriage in September; his plan to get her out of England before he could be urged to perform that promise; and, gentlemen, you will observe that so great was this anxiety, that though he knew Bluet, of Dublin,

The young lady's letters, from the first, are filled with complaints of Bluet, in Dublin; and in the second letter, written by the defendant to her, dated within one month of her departure from London, and three or four days after Hazard had paid the hundred guineas, the defendant tells her he had known Bluet's character a few days after she had left London; but did not tell her. Gentlemen, I have already observed to you the change of the defendant's plans, when he found himself engaged to a marriage in Sept. I am now to request you to take notice of the marked alteration in his correspondence, when the plaintiff, finding herself getting forward in her musical pursuits, in December 1819, wrote to her friends in England, informing them that she hoped to return in September or October following. His answer, dated December 19, says "My dearest girl, do not be too sanguine in your expectation of returning in September; you will by that time become useful to Mr. Bluet; he will not wish to part with you then." Previous to this, gentlemen, he had been all love and anxiety for her return; but now the ardent lover began to cool. Before this period he had never talked of the distress of this family. Now they were reduced to beggary! His fine feelings were such, that he could no longer bear the pangs produced by witnessing such misery; and, to avoid the affecting spectacle of his family's distress, he determined on expatriation. It is now necessary to observe, that about the time of Miss Ritchie's absence, he began to re-establish himself in the intimacy of a young man of the name of Foster, who will appear to have been for years the disinterested and liberal supporter of the defendant. This Mr. Foster, gentlemen was represented by the defendant as a man of eight thousand pounds a year in Ireland. I do not know what his fortune was; but he will appear to you to have been an extravagant young man. You will find that the defendant acted as the servant of this young man, to pass for his friend; that he was his humble companion, his Maitre d'Hotel; and that, though he sat at his table, he wore, if not his livery, at least his clothes. You will find the defendant acted the same part by Mr. Foster that he did by all others; he sat at his table, he rode his horses, took care of his servants and establishment; his debts were paid by Foster; he put a gold watch, chain, and seals into his pocket, and, in fact, he lived in that luxury and idleness which was requisite to his comfort, and for which he was ready to make any sacrifice but the expenditure of his own money, or the manly exercise of his own industry. Thus he went on with Foster as long as Foster could go on; and during this delightful saturnalia, he never thought of my client, but to write her sentimental letters, indicative of the brilliancy of his talents, and the infamy of his heart. And you will find that when he had squeezed the last possible accommodation from Mr. Foster, and was disappointed in coaxing out of him a furnished house and establishment in this Isle, he turned short—accused him of having imposed upon him—of having run away in the night from his dear friend, who confided in him—and of having left upon him all the undeserved odium of his misconduct; and he concludes this account of his distressed friend and benefactor, by praying that he might never again see his face! The general system of deceit practised by the defendant will be manifest when you come to read his letters to my client, both from Ireland and from this Island. Those letters will be a corroboration of the parole evidence I have

to lay before you, and will prove that the defendant never told one word of truth, either to the plaintiff or to her friend, and that he was equally deceitful to his own family. The representations he makes to her of his family's distress, and his intended voyage to another climate, are all fabrications; and he continues his correspondence by telling her his agent will forward his letters; and he keeps, or tells her he keeps, his own family, and her friends in London, entirely ignorant of his plans, whilst he is working her up to a state of deperation and anxiety that he hopes will induce her to some desperate step, that may relieve him from his engagement, and, at the same time, throwing all the blame upon her, make her appear unsteady and faithless. This unfortunate girl, who is now accused of cruel and acrimonious feelings, at this period of the correspondence evinces her unrelenting hatred to the family in a most extraordinary way. In answer to the defendant's letters, saying his father is out of bread and starving, this affectionate and foolish girl, still clinging to the stake by which she was fascinated, offers to go over to London—being then well acquainted with the system she had learned in bitterness and woe, and paid for with her last guinea—and to teach it to the old and reduced father of her lover, to enable him to earn a subsistence that he was otherwise unable to obtain. This gentlemen, you cannot think was dictated by judgement; it can be attributed to nothing but love. What will be said when I tell you, that this deception was carried on for months;—telling the girl one story; her aunt and Mr. Hazard another; and, as his letters to her state, telling his family a third, for the sole purpose of covering his mean and contemptible conduct; covering his skulking from place to place with Mr. Foster, who he was pushing fast to ruin, and who had been sold up at Croydon, and then retired to Heston, where the defendant still continued to sponge upon him; and when at length put out of that place, while Foster was arranging for another and more retired residence, the defendant, for want of a more respectable support, became the "fancy man" of a prostitute. Gentlemen, your habits may have left you in ignorance of what a "fancy man" means. I understand a "fancy man" to be one who lives with a woman of levity and suffers himself to be supported by her on the earnings of her prostitution with other lovers, on whose admission to her presence he retires. This discovery was made by Mrs. Walton, the aunt of my client who, not satisfied with report, went to the theatre, where she saw the defendant and the woman together; and, as it was her duty, she instantly informed her niece. Although the defendant has not thought proper to return the letter he received from the plaintiff on that occasion, I will lay before you his answer; it will leave no doubt that her letter was modest, feeling, and innocent, neither will it leave any doubt that he was mean, false, and guilty. He, in express words, admits every charge except the being supported by this woman; that, he denies, but he says that he then owes but 35l in the world. The letter is dated the 19th of June, and I will read his letter of the 21st of April previous, where he represents his debts as above 160l. How he got money to pay 125l. in two months let him show. The conduct and correspondence of the defendant is uniform in nothing but in deceit. You will find him writing from this island, when he was shunned as a swindler, yet representing to her that he had his choice of society; and since he had he would be in the best; that the Bishop being the Duke of Athol's nephew, he might be of service to him, and therefore he would cultivate his acquaintance; yet, says he I am not sanguine, but I mention this to excuse myself for choosing that class of society. If this cause arose from a promise of youth, thoughtlessly made and thoughtlessly broke, there is not a coin in this island small enough to designate the damages you should give. It is my duty to show that it

has been a settled plan, formed to extort the last penny from the purse, and the last gratification from the person of my client; that an honourable motive he never had, for he is incapable of an honourable feeling.

Late on Eriday evening, the Jury, after a speech to evidence on the part of the defendant by Mr. Gelling, a reply by Mr. Roper, and a short, but animated and well conceived charge to them, by the Hon. Dempster Gawne—returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, with all costs.

The Observer, Nov. 3.

POLICE.

FROM THE OBSERVER,
OCTOBER 20, 1822.

MORE GAMBLING: A TRIP TO THE TREAD MILL.

BOW-STREET: SATURDAY.—This morning there was another exhibition of an anxious groupe, whose countenances betrayed all the horrors of an anticipated trip to the Tread Mill. Mr. Minshull's determination to treat all persons who may be convicted before him of unlawful gaming, as rogues and vagabonds, under the provisions of the New Vagrant Act, has been sufficiently disseminated, and hence the apprehension of the prisoners on the present occasion, were not without foundation. Hitherto the attempts which have been made to suppress the destructive system of gambling at the west end of the town, has been without success; but in the present instance the evidence was of so conclusive a nature, that four of the offenders were actually sentenced to take air and exercise for one month in the House of Correction under the friendly auspices of the Governor of that prison, and perhaps this example may be attended with more advantageous results.

Soon after eleven Sir Richard Birnie, Mr. Halls, and Mr. Minshull, took their seats on the bench, and were shortly afterwards attended by Mr. Alley, who appeared, professionally, on the part of the defendants, who were then called in. The names of the parties as they answered to the list produced, appeared to be as follows:—Henry Thompson, Louis Luckeny, John Rushnall, Wm. Jones, Henry Ogle, John Smith, Joseph Wheeler, Auguste Williams, William Batcheller, Robert Saunders, Henry Williams, Thomas Brown, John Francis, Thomas Henry Jones, and Frederick Adam.

Bishop, the officer, and five of his comrades, then brought in all the filments and implements of a *Roulette Table*, consisting of a revolving wheel, numbered, and dissected by divisions, something similar to an E. O. table. A small ivory ball, a green cloth, with compartments numbered, to correspond with the wheel; and with other distinctions, on which the chances of the game depend; two cash boxes; several mahogany scrapers; two or three cards, containing a calculation of the odds on different events; some silver counters, which answer to the value of a half crown; a small quantity of sterling cash (silver); and a few other things, familiar only to the eyes of persons accustomed to court the favours of fortune at such games.

The warrant under which this seizure was made, was then read. It was directed to Bishop and others. It set forth an information laid before the Magistrates, against a person of the name of Joseph Gill, and others unknown, for keeping a common gambling-house, at No. 16, Bury-street, St. James's and empowered them to enter the said house, and to seize and detain all persons found there, and all things appertaining to the practice of unlawful gaming.

Previous to the evidence being gone into, Mr. Alley, with great ingenuity, took objection to

the manner in which the warrant had been executed. These objections being entirely of a technical nature, applying only to the legal construction of the Acts of Henry VIII. and the 12th and 18th of Geo. II, would afford little amusement in detail; it is sufficient to state, that they were all over ruled with the concurrent opinions of all the Magistrates present.

Mr. Minshull distinctly stated, that they should proceed upon the Statute of the 3d Geo. IV. If there was any thing improper in the course they might think proper to adopt, they were amenable for their acts hereafter, and would be prepared to justify their conduct. They were acting with the best intention, and from the most honourable motives. They considered it a great object to suppress the continuance of a system which was big with ruin to the public, and which was every day productive of most melancholy consequences.

Mr. Wm. J. Campbell, a Gentleman attired in a military great coat, and bearing evident marks of violence on his face, was then called and sworn. Previous to his examination, Mr. Alley begged to ask the witness, whether he was the person who had lodged this information?

Mr. Campbell answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Alley: Then, Sir, you cannot give evidence as a witness,

Sir Richard Birnie (to Mr. Campbell), are you going for the penalty?—Mr. Campbell answered "No;" and

Mr. Minshull added, that they were merely going against the parties accused as offenders against the act to which he had alluded.

Mr. Alley: I am satisfied.

The examination of Mr. Campbell was then pursued by Mr. Minshull. In answer to questions put to him he stated that he was an officer in the army on full pay; he knew the house No. 16, Bury-street, St. James's; he had been there several times.

Mr. Alley: Now, Sir, before you proceed further, let me give you a hint. Let me tell you, that you, in your turn, may be placed at this bar as a defendant. If you confess that you have been playing at an unlawful game, you render yourself liable to a penalty of 50*l*. and any of those persons present who may feel aggrieved by your conduct, may lodge an information against you and recover that penalty.—Sir Richard Birnie: Now you have got this alarming hint, go on.

Mr. Campbell: I am on my oath to tell the truth.

Mr. Alley: You are not bound to commit yourself.

Mr. Halls: I am of opinion that the person who discovers the offenders in such a case, is himself indemnified from the consequences of any confession he may make in furthering the ends of justice.

Sir R. Birnie concurred with Mr. Halls: he believed that the informer was exonerated from the consequences of his admissions, by the 12th and 18th George 2d.

Mr. Campbell then went on with his evidence. He had frequently been at No. 16, Bury-street, St. James's. He believed Mr. Gill was the proprietor of that house. He was not in custody.

The witness was then desired to look around him and see if he could recognize among the persons present any other proprietor of the house. Witness looked round and pointed out Mr. Frederick Adam, who then stepped forward. From his dialect he appeared to be a Frenchman. Witness believed him to be one of the owners of the house. He always presided at the table, and received and paid money. From his manner of acting as Croupier, he considered him to have the arrangement and management of the table. There were a great number of persons in the habit of attending the table. He had himself been in the habit of frequenting the house for months. He had been excluded from the house four or five days back. He was excluded in consequence of a business which took

place some evening before that. He was told that a gentleman, to whom he was known had acted in an improper manner. He had never seen this gentleman till about four and twenty hours before. He said "very well," & went away, but afterwards found, in consequence of a report which was circulated to his prejudice, that he was excluded from every gaming house in town.

Mr. Minshull: You ought to be glad of that. It would have been well if you had been excluded before.

Witness: I sincerely wish I had.

Why?—Because I should not have lost money by frequenting them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley: You believe this gentleman, (pointing to Mr. Adam,) acted in the management of the table?—Yes.

Last night?—No, not last night.

You were excluded from his house for something which you were supposed to have done?—Yes.

Mr. Alley: then this seems to be the object of the present information; that you should obtain a passport back to those houses, under the countenance of the magistrates?

Sir R. Birnie: I am afraid we have no interest in this way, our interest is all the other way (laughter).

Witness in continuation: If they had not thrown aspersion on my character, this affair would not have been known here.

Mr. Alley: Tell me what was the business to which you allude?

Witness: I apprehend it is optional whether I shall or not.

Mr. Alley: You have stated the fact of your expulsion. What was that for?

Mr. Minshull said he could not compel the witness to answer this question.

Mr. Alley submitted he had a right to have the question answered, as the answer might shake the credit of witness.

Mr. Minshull: "How would you wish me to proceed; if the witness does not choose to answer the question, I cannot commit him. I, however, see no reason why the question should not be answered."

After some further observations on the propriety of the question being answered, the witness proceeded to state, that on going to one of the other houses, he was told by one of the managers, that he was excluded in consequence of what had taken place on a former evening at No. 16, Bury-street. He called in Bury-street to know what this meant, but the managers refused to see him; and in consequence of that he determined on the course he should pursue. The circumstance to which his exclusion was to be attributed, he believed was this:—A gentleman entered the house, No. 16, Bury Street who was a perfect stranger to him. He never spoke to him or had any intercourse with him till about five or six hours before, when a friend introduced him to him. The whole period he was in his company was not four hours. There was a dispute as to some money which was staked. There was a scramble for the money. Witness saw a stick raised by one party and a chair by the other, and he went between them to prevent murder, which he apprehended would have been committed. This was the sole reason of his having been excluded.

Mr. Alley: "Now I ask you whether you were there for the purpose of play?"

Mr. Minshull: The Witness is not bound to answer that question. He is not bound to convict himself.

The cross examination being concluded, the witness was further re-examined in chief. The game of Rouge et Noir and Roulette were played. On being asked whether there was any other person present who was acting as a manager in the game of roulette, he pointed out three others John Rushnall, Auguste Williams, and Henry Ogle (the latter two were Frenchmen); they threw the ball at the game of roulette. He did

not consider those persons as proprietors of the house but as servants. He had nothing to say respecting any of the other gentlemen present.

Bishop, the officer, was then called. He stated that the warrant produced had been given to him to execute. On the preceding night he went, with five other officers, to 16, Bury-street, St. James's. After forcing two doors he got into the house. This took three or four minutes. When he got in he heard a great noise and bustle upstairs. He ran up-stairs, and on the first floor, found the table and cloth which he had produced. There was nobody in the room with the table, but he found the fifteen persons in custody in various parts of the house—in the bedchambers, garrets, and kitchen. He had no doubt they dispersed in consequence of the noise the officers made in gaining admittance. Bishop also produced some of the cards containing the calculation of chances.

Blackman, Ellis, and Herring, also produced different things they had found. Some of the counters were marked "morning," and others "evening," and two of the cards found in the room in which the Roulette table was situated had these words written on them, in a French hand, "Open from twelve to twelve without intermission."

Mr. Campbell then gave an explanation of the manner in which the game of Roulette was played—showing the advantages in favour of the keeper of the table.

Mr. Alley professed his ignorance of the game but laughingly said he should, if he were to put into such a lottery as it appeared to be, stake his money on number 25.

Bishop then in order to show the manner in which the ball (the settlement of which, in a particular division, was to decide the wager) was thrown, gave it a cast round the table; and, after a few evolutions, to the amusement and surprise of the spectators, it actually settled on No. 25, the number chosen by Mr. Alley. There was a good deal of laughter on witnessing this event, so propitious to the hopes which he (Mr. Alley) had for his client; and he expressed a hope he might obtain a prize for them as easily as he had for himself.—The case for the informant having been gone through.

Mr. Alley addressed the worthy magistrates for the defendants. He commenced by adverting to those gentlemen who had been found in the house, but against whom there was no proof of their having been engaged in unlawful play. Many of these gentlemen, he said, were persons of respectability, who had merely gone to the house as spectators, and with no intention whatever of playing either at an unlawful, or as it seemed to him, from the ease with which he had become a winner, a very unfair game.

Mr. Minshall, however, said he might relieve himself from all anxiety on these gentlemen's account as there was no evidence against them.

Mr. Alley thanked the worthy Magistrate for this intimation, and said he would only say one word on the other part of the case. With regard to Mr. Campbell, of whom he was not disposed to say any thing harsh, he was glad he had not degraded himself, or the honourable profession to which he belonged, by coming forward for the purpose of recovering a penalty. He wished to come before the Magistrates as a sort of satisfaction for the injury he thought he had received, and this seemed to be the only motive for the course he had taken. He (Mr. Alley) could not help thinking however, that an observation of Hudibras was perfectly applicable to this occasion. It was this—

"There are two equal ways of gaining,
Hind'ring justice and maintaining."

It appeared to him that Mr. Campbell came to their Worships, rather for the purpose of gaining their assistance to enable him to return to those circles from which he had been excluded, than from any disposition to suppress the practice in which he had been so large a parti-

cipator; and indeed he was not surprised at this when the chances appeared to be so much in his power. In conclusion Mr. Alley said that it was with their Worships to decide on the case of those to whom particular evidence had been given, as the terms of the statute might fairly warrant.

The four persons whose names have been mentioned—Adam, Rushall, Ogle, and Auguste Williams, were then asked by Mr. Minshall if they had any thing to say for themselves: they declined saying any thing.

The Magistrates then consulted on the facts before them; and after a short deliberation.

Mr. Minshall addressed the defendants, and announced it to be the opinion of himself and his brother magistrates that they had been proved to be guilty of playing at an unlawful game; and therefore, under the provisions of the 3 Geo. IV., must be deemed rogues and vagabonds, within the intent and meaning of the said act.

Some discussion then took place as to the right of the defendants to appeal against this judgement, and that right was fully recognised.

The defendants were then committed to the House of Correction for one month, as rogues and vagabonds; the terms of which commitment subjects them to the labour of the wheel.

There was no notice of appeal given: a circumstance which may be ascribed to a suggestion of their attorney, that the Sessions, in confirming the judgment of the Magistrates, might sentence them to six months imprisonment, and to a public whipping.

Mr. Minshall expressed a sincere hope that this example might have a salutary effect.

The other defendants were discharged.

Mr. Campbell then complained of having been seriously assaulted by the porter of the house in Bury-street on the preceding night; and, in confirmation of this statement, pointed to a violent contusion on his cheek.

Mr. Minshall said this must be matter of a separate charge; the porter was not in custody, but might be apprehended for the assault.

The office was crowded by the gambling fraternity, who appeared strongly to sympathize in the fate of their companions. They were mostly persons of mean appearance.

Sup. to the Ind. Gaz. May 5.

ACCIDENTS OFFENCES, &c.

INTENDED MURDER.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

Lifton Park, in this County, the seat of Wm. A. Harris Arundel, Esq. has been thrown into the greatest confusion, and the family into the utmost alarm, by a deed of revenge so diabolical in its nature, and so deliberate in its perpetration, that language is unable to characterise it in fitting terms. The undergroom, named John Bolt, (aged 21), about two years ago become enamoured of the nursery-maid, Jane Jusland, since which time he has repeatedly made her offers of marriage, which she has invariably refused to listen to. On Sunday last (22d inst.) in the afternoon, she left the house to go to church, and was followed over the fields by the groom. Finding the service begun, they soon returned together, and she went to the nursery, where shortly after the housemaid came to her with a message from Bolt, requesting her to speak with him in his room: this she hesitated to do, until she had desired the butler to accompany her, as "she was afraid what John would do." They accordingly went together and on entering the room, they found him to all appearance so thoroughly composed, reading a prayer-book,

that suspicion vanished. The butler having left them, waited near the door, and in less than a quarter of an hour heard the girl call him (the butler) by name three times very rapidly: he instantly burst into the room, but not in time to prevent the villain from attempting his murderous purpose—he had drawn a pistol from under the bed-cloths, and shot her apparently dead on the spot! The report of the pistol brought all the household to the room, where a horrible scene was presented to their view—the poor victim was lying on the floor—her face shockingly mutilated, one eye entirely destroyed, and her right hand (which it appears she held up to guard her head, mangled in a dreadful manner, three of the fingers being shot nearly off; the wretch, who was standing by, exhibited the ferocious appearance of uncontrolled revenge, and instead of being appalled at the deed he had committed, he exclaimed—"I hope now I shall see the end of her!" and as soon as they had lifted her up from the floor, he added—"Let her die—I wish I had another pistol to finish her!" The monster being secured, the unfortunate girl was immediately put to bed, and a servant dispatched for medical aid, which arrived in about twenty minutes; she continued insensible for sixteen or eighteen hours and not the most distant hope of her recovery is entertained. The whole of the right side of her head, face, and neck, is filled with wounds; and more than forty shot have been picked out of the plastering of the room.

The weapon which he used was a large travelling pistol, the barrel about eight inches long, and having a spring dagger of six inches in length, which was also drawn. There is reason to believe that he had before threatened her, from her requesting the attendance of the butler, and from other circumstances which have since transpired. During the absence of Mr. Arundel from Lifton Park some time ago, there being a trifling alarm of thieves, the steward loaded the above and a double barrelled pistol; and after a few days, the circumstance being forgotten, they were neglected to be discharged. The villain took advantage of this neglect, and drawing the charge from the double barrel, he added their contents to that of the travelling pistol.

The amiable family in which this unhappy occurrence has happened, are inconsolable at the loss (for such it is feared will be the event) of a faithful and respected servant, who has lived with them about ten years, on whom they never cast an angry look, and who was a great favourite with the other servants, some of whom have been inmates of Lifton Park for forty years.

We have been rather diffuse in this statement, and we could add many other particulars to the melancholy recital; but as they are of a nature which may create prejudice, we forbear to mention them. The prisoner was committed to Devon County Gaol on Monday, and since his confinement has appeared to relent.

As soon as the poor girl became sensible, she gave some particulars of the circumstance, in the presence of W. A. H. Arundel, Esq. and three medical gentlemen; which we understand agree in substance with what we have above related.—*Exeter Gazette.*

The Courier, Dec. 31.

Poetry.

SONG OF THE GREEKS.

BY T. CAMPBELL.

AGAIN to the battle, Achæans!
 Our hearts bid the tyrants defiance;
 Our land, the first garden of Liberty's tree—
 It has been, and shall yet be the land of the tree;
 For the cross of our faith is replanted,
 The pale dying crescent is daunted.
 And we march that the foot-prints of Mahomet's slaves
 May be wash'd out in blood from our forefathers graves.
 Their spirits are hovering o'er us,
 And the sword shall to glory restore us.
 Ah! what though no succour advances,
 Nor Christendom's chivalrous lances
 Are stretch'd in our aid—be the combat our own!
 And we'll perish or conquer more proudly alone;
 For we've sworn, by our Country's assailers,
 By the virgins they've dragg'd from our altars,
 By our massacred patriots, our children in chains,
 By our heroes of old and their blood in our veins,
 That living, we shall be victorious,
 Or that dying, our death shall be glorious.
 A breath of submission we breathe not;
 The sword that we've drawn we will sheathe not;
 Its scabbard is left where our martyrs are laid,
 And the vengeance of ages has whetted its blade.
 Earth may hide—waves engulf—fire consumes us,
 But they shall not to slavery doom us:
 If they rule, it shall be o'er our ashes and graves;
 But we've smote them already with fire on the waves.
 And new triumphs on land are before us,
 To the charge!—Heaven's banner is o'er us.
 This day shall ye blush for its story,
 Or brighten your lives with its glory,
 Our women, Oh, say, shall they shrink in despair.
 Or embrace us from conquest with wreaths in their hair?
 Accursed may his memory blacken,
 If a coward there be that would slacken
 Till we've trampled the turban and shown ourselves
 Worth
 Being sprung from and named for the godlike on earth.
 Strike home, and the world shall revere us
 As heroes descended from heroes.
 Old Greece lightens up with emotion,
 Her islands, her isles of the Ocean;
 Fanes rebuilt and fair towns shall with jubilee ring,
 And the Nine shall new-hallow their Helicon's spring,
 Our hearts shall be kindled in gladness,
 That were cold and extinguish'd in sadness;
 Whilst our maidens shall dance with their white wav-
 ing arms,
 Singing joy to the brave that deliver'd their charms,
 When the blood of your Mussulman cavers
 Shall have crimson'd the beaks of our ravens.

SONG.—Tune "Bonny Doon."

Days of absence, sad and dreary,
 Clothed in sorrow's dark array;
 Days of absence, I am weary,
 All I love is far away.
 Hours of bliss, too quickly vanished,
 When will aught like ye return?
 When the heavy sigh be banished?
 When this bosom cease to mourn?
 Not till that loved voice can greet me,
 Which so oft has charmed mine ear,
 Not till those sweet eyes can meet me,
 Telling that I still am dear.
 Days of absence then will vanish,
 Joy will all my pangs repay;
 Soon my bosom's idol banish,
 Gloom but felt when he's away.

J. M.

Varieties.

—So we'll live,
 "And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
 "At gilded butterflies and hear poor rogues
 "Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
 "Who loses and who win; who's in, who's out
 "And take upon us the mystery of things.
 "As if we were God's Spies."—SHAKESPEARE

Irish Bull.—The Irish Papers, in describing a late duel at Waterford, say that one of the combatants was shot through the *fleshy* part of the *thigh bone*? But this is nothing to the real Irish bull of a man named Hendrick, who a few days ago, lodged a complaint at the Dublin Police office against a comrade named Lawless, for cheating him out of his share of the produce of a set of harness which they had stolen out of a coach-house that morning! Hendrick told his story with great *naïveté* and mentioned where the harness had been sold, but was quite astonished when the Magistrate ordered him to Newgate. Search was immediately made for Lawless.—*Curlist's Paper*.

Biography.—There is a *Biographical Dictionary*, in one volume, in circulation, compiled by John Watkins, D. D. An abridged work of this sort is doubtless a useful publication, if done with care and impartiality; but Dr. Watkins has certainly proved himself a very unfit person for the task. He has endeavoured to misrepresent the motives, depreciate the talents, and blacken the characters of many eminent individuals; so that young people, who consult the book, are likely to be often sadly misled.—For instance: quoting from a party writer, the Dr. says, that the celebrated John Hampden "had a head to conceive a tongue to persuade, and a heart to execute any mischief."—The opinion of David Hume, he ventures to describe as "fallacious and frivolous." Voltaire he affirms, "was cynical in his manners and insufferably vain and avaricious."—Condorcet, according to this compiler, had "neither feelings of humanity nor respect for religion," though he just before said, that the Philosopher was against bringing Louis XVI. to trial:—and Brissot, who also, he admits, wanted to save the life of the King, is described as having caused by his writings "most of the sanguinary proceedings" that disgraced the French Revolution!—Nor is this all: the Frenchman, it seems, wrote books on the Criminal Laws and on Truth, which "were marked by flippancy and dogmatism," and what seems monstrous in Dr. Watkins's eyes, "conveyed a censure on the Government!"—What, he says, gives Bradshaw a place in history, is "neither his talents nor his virtue"—(John Milton says otherwise)—"but his having the assurance to sit in judgement on his Sovereign"—Pynn, he calls "a furious demagogue."—The Dr.'s gall, however, does not overflow on all: it seems to rest chiefly upon patriots, philosophers, dissenters and republicans: for legitimate authorities and established opinions, he can make great allowances. He notices the Imperial "hero" Suwarroff with great complacency, omitting all mention of his atrocious and wanton butcheries in Poland; of the infamous Partition of which country, too,

he speaks with a right royal composure. Yet, when he mentions the republican General Hoche, he takes care to charge him with "cruelty" to defeated Royalists at Quiberon;—which is notoriously false:—Hoche, it is well known, was not cruel: he was a gallant soldier, in the best sense of the word.—The "faults," as the Dr. softly terms them, of Charles the First,—(and we should not object to the term, were he equally indulgent to much better men) he attributes "more to circumstances, bad advisers, and the virulent usage that he met with, than to any wrong intentions of his own:"—so that to levy taxes by arbitrary authority, to govern for years without a Parliament, to rule, in short, like an Eastern Despot, are not marks of a wrong intention, in the opinion of this Anti-British Compiler!—Why, Sir R. Philips, who was the original publisher of the work, selected such a person for such a labour, he best can say: it certainly seems very singular in a man of his professed sentiments.

Sporting Whip.—The celebrated whip about which so much has been said, and which was awarded to E. L. Charlton, Esq. is arrived at Ludford Park, and is placed amongst the numerous trophies which belong to its present worthy owner. It is of very antique appearance, but by no means "a splendid trophy." The handle, which is very heavy, is of silver, with a ring at the end of it for a wristband, which is made of the mane of Eclipse. The upper part is like all other whips, except the lash, which is made of the tail of Eclipse. It is reported now to be the identical whip which Charles II., (not George the II.) was in the habit of riding with, and which he presented to some Nobleman whose arms it bears, as being the owner of the best horse in England. This gave rise to the challenge which for many years promoted admirable sport on the turf, till his present Majesty won it with Auriel in the year 1787, in whose possession it continued till Mr. Charlton challenged for it this autumn, with his celebrated horse, Master Henry. If possible, we shall present our readers with a fac simile of it on a future occasion, with some account of the arms, that they may ascertain who was the Nobleman to whom it was originally given.—*Hereford Journal*.

Battle of Trafalgar.—At the battle of Trafalgar, a sailor whose leg was blown off by a cannon ball, coolly observed to a lieutenant who was standing near him in allusion to his pension, that unluckily it was only a shilling touch, but that if it had been one inch higher it would have been an eighteen penny one. While one of his comrades was carrying him to the cockpit, the wounded tar requested his messmate to look for his leg, and take the silver buckle out of his shoe, observing, that "he would do as much for him another time."

Astley Chapel.—A writ of *quare impedit* against the Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson (Vicar of Leigh), the Rev. Thos. Birkett, and the Bishop of Chester, was on Thursday personally served on the two former defendants at Leigh, and nailed to the door of Astley Chapel, as a notice to his Lordship. We understand the cause cannot come on for trial at Doncaster before the Summer Assizes.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

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